Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,586. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NOT PLEASING TO PLATT

Mayor Strong Shows Too Little Regard for the Machine.

TO REVIVE THE FIGHT AT ALBANY

Orders May Be Issued to Amend the Police Bills to Suit Mr. Platt Rather Than the Reform Element.

The results of the conference between Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Speaker Fish, and Mayor Strong, on Wednesday night, were not satisfactory to Mr. Platt.

Through his faithful follower, Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Organization, the ex-Senator was fully informed of what was said at that conference. More fully, indeed, than the public has been; he was acquainted with "Mayor Strong's views as to legislation," and those views were not to his liking.

There was not sufficient evidence that Mayor Strong cared a red cent for Mr. Platt or his machine, to suit the Platt men. Hence, there was talk yesterday of retaliatory measures.

Preparations were said to be under way by Mr. Platt for the interesting process of "bringing Mayor Strong to time."

It was said that directions would be sent to Albany to so amend the police bills as to meet the ideas of Mr. Platt, rather than those of the reformers, and there were hints that the delegation which usually comes to this city from Albany to spend Sunday and take counsel of Mr. Platt would be so instructed this week.

Mr. Platt himself did not care to discuss the visit of Messrs. Saxton and Fish. As the Platt men understood it, the two presiding officers had been inspired with a desire to promote Republican harmony all around, when they came to New-York, and it only needed an expression of "views on proposed legislation" to enable them to know whether there was anything to be hoped for in this direction.

If they could induce Mayor Strong to declare just what he wanted, they and other leaders could then outline a course of action which would be best calculated to smooth the present troubled waters. As it was expressed last night, "they found that Mayor Strong was not devoting his energies toward bringing about harmony in the party."

The position taken by Mayor Strong was so like the one he has held all along, since Jan. 1, while he has been appointing anti-Platt men to office, that the friends of that statesman could see no evidence that he had any solicitude for them whatever.

Hence, the talk of trimming the legislation so that it must result in stopping the wheels of non-partisanship, which has turned out to be such a destructive thing for the Platt machine.

No specifications were made public as to the proposed action of the Platt men in Albany, further than the broad statement that it would not be shaped to please the reformers, if the Platt men had anything to say about it.

WHAT THE PLATT MEN WANT.

Would Have the Mayor Disregard His Pledges Mr. Laroque Says.

Chairman Joseph Larocque of the Committee of Seventy was in his office yesterday afternoon after a visit of two days to Albany, where he took part in a hearing on bills affecting this city.

The Police Magistrates measure was the one on which Mr. Laroque made argument before the Cities Committee, but in addition to that, he found opportunity to learn something of the sentiment of the Republican legislators on other matters. He said he expected the Police Magistrates bill to be reported with the amendments, to which, himself and Mr. Delafield had assented. In short, it was the understanding with the committee that the bill should be favorably reported at once.

The effects of the factional trouble among Republicans, Mr. Larocque said, he could not predict, nor had he been able to determine just what would be the result on the legislation which is wanted by the Committee of Seventy and the organizations which united to elect Mayor Strong.

"I had expected that the Police Magistrates bill would come out of the committee yesterday or to-day," said Mr. Larocque, to a reporter for The New-York Times. "We understood that it was to have a favorable report, with simply the amendments which were considered and agreed to at the hearing Tuesday."

"A story has been going the rounds that unless Mayor Strong saw fit to appoint more Republicans to local offices, the Republican legislators might retaliate by placing the appointing power in the hands of the Court." was suggested.

"I have seen such stories in some newspapers, but I do not believe there is any foundation for them. I heard nothing of the sort in Albany, and I take no stock in the idea that such a change is contemplated."

"How serious is the factional Republican trouble, so far as it has a bearing on legislation which is wanted for this city?"

"That is a hard thing to determine," replied Mr. Larocque. "There are, among the legislators, Platt Republicans and anti-Platt Republicans. As it seems to me, the Platt men want Mayor Strong to wholly disregard the pledges he made before election, and go in to help strengthen the Republican machine. They would have him disregard the platform on which he was elected, and dispense patronage in such a way as to strengthen the party at every possible turn."

"What do the anti-Platt Republicans want?"

"They seem to be not quite so thick-skinned as the Platt men, and do not insist that there shall be an open disregard of ante-election pledges. They are in favor of a non-partisan Administration, but they think that, even if all parties and organizations are recognized by the Mayor in making his appointments, still, he may do this in such a way as to bring the greatest consistent good to their party. In other words, they believe the Mayor should be non-partisan, because he has promised to be so, but they want to interpret the meaning of the word, 'non-partisan.'

"Now, in spite of all the great pressure which is brought to bear on Mayor Strong by men who have always been associated with him politically, I believe he is honestly and to the best of his ability fulfilling to the letter the pledges he made, and is not trying to give his party any consideration whatever in making his appointments.

"Now, it seemed to me, at Albany, that there had been a little change in the methods of those who were anxious to make

Continued on Page 2.

TRAINS UNITE AND RUN AWAY

Passenger Engine Wedged in Freight Car and Then with Reversed Lever Went Backward.

POUGHKEESIE, N. Y., March 7.—Because of engineer of Freight Train No. 27 on the Hopewell branch of the Bridge Road disregarded orders this morning, his train was in a remarkable collision with a special passenger train. Three railroad employes were injured.

The special train was delayed this morning, and did not leave the station until after 6:30 A. M., which was the time it should have started. This train had orders to Poughkeepsie Junction, which gave it the right of way over the single track from a point east of the bridge at Fifth Avenue, to the junction. The engineer of Freight Train No. 27 had orders to remain on the other side of the junction until the Hopewell train had passed.

He disregarded these orders, and under cover of a flag attempted to run into the yard at Poughkeepsie. Owing to a heavy fog the engineer of the Hopewell train did not see the danger signal, and the two trains came together head on near the North Clinton Street crossing. The Hopewell train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and the force of the collision was so violent as to drive the tank of the engine attached to the Hopewell train back through a carload of stock behind it, killing twelve head of cattle.

The engineer jumped, after reversing and shutting off, but the shock must have reversed the lever, for the engine began to run backward, carrying with it the whole train of three freight cars and a passenger car. It dashed past the Poughkeepsie station at a high rate of speed, and ran out on the Poughkeepsie Bridge, beyond which it went for nearly a mile, to a point within a few car lengths of the West Shore, where it stopped for lack of steam.

The injured are Fred Robinson, engineer; George Schism, fireman; John Green, brakeman, all of the Hopewell train. The two former are injured internally, and are in Vassar Hospital.

FIRE ON THE TRANSPORT FERN

Only the Heroic Conduct of Officers and Men Kept It from Reaching the Powder Magazine.

BOSTON, March 7.—The United States transport Fern, Lieut. Commander George A. Bicknell commanding, arrived at the navy yard late yesterday afternoon from the League Island Navy Yard, touching at Newport en route. The Fern had a very eventful passage.

During the voyage a fire was discovered in the hold of the transport in proximity to the powder magazine. The fire was extinguished only after the most heroic struggles, and at one time the officers and men had nearly given up all hope of saving their lives, to say nothing of the vessel.

When Provincetown was reached the flames were under control, and in a short time were entirely extinguished. The cabin was entirely destroyed, and the damage will probably exceed $2,000.

The officers of the Fern were loud in their praise of the cool and heroic conduct of the men under the most trying circumstances, when talking over the incident with other officers to-day, while two of the ship's company lauded the officers for their conduct in the affair.

The Fern has on board a number of anchors of old pattern, which will be made over at this navy yard into the latest designs.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE CODFISH MOVED

The Massachusetts House Superintends the Transfer.

BOSTON, March 7.—The greater portion of the time of the House this afternoon was given to transferring the ancient codfish from the old Hall of Representatives, where it has been suspended for more than 100 years, to the new hall.

Four stalwart messengers in blue uniforms bore the fish, wrapped in the American flag, to its new home. The Sergeant at Arms led the procession, and fifteen members of the House, especially appointed for the service, were the escort.

Representatives Gallivan and Roberts delivered speeches to the House, giving the history of the codfish, and they were followed by Representatives Irwin and Gauss, who made appropriate remarks, and offered the necessary orders and resolutions which will insure the safety of the fish for another century.

M'KINLEY AFTER ALABAMA'S VOTE

A Cousin of the Major at Work Among the Republican Leaders.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—William McKinley Osborne of Boston, a relative of Gov. McKinley, has been quietly busy among Alabama Republican leaders the last ten days, laying wires to secure Alabama's delegation to the next Republican nominating convention.

It is said that he has met with much encouragement.

No Change in Sing Sing's Name.

SING SING, N. Y., March 7.—A public meeting of citizens was held this evening in Olive Opera House, to discuss the proposition to change the name of the village.

President of the Village Abram Hyatt called the meeting to order.

Addresses in favor of the change were made by George A. Brandreth, Rev. J. A. McWilliams, and Rev. J. E. Price, and against changing the old name, by Francis Larkin, Sr., and Nelson H. Baker.

The question was then put to a vote, which resulted, by about 10 to 1, in favor of not changing the name.

A committee of three was appointed to go to Albany to urge legislation, by which the name of Sing Sing Prison should be changed to New-York State Prison. This action was taken, it is claimed, because statistics show that eighteen out of every twenty-two prisoners sent to Sing Sing come from New-York.

Grip Drove Him to Suicide.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., March 7.—Moritz Sorg, forty-five years old, who for twelve years had been employed as an engraver by the American Bank Note Company, was prostrated by the grip four days ago.

He escaped from his home, 487½ West Street, last night, and this afternoon his body was found hanging in the cellar of the house. Sorg leaves a wife and three children.

Erwin Still Talking for Hayward.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 7.—The entire day was occupied by Mr. Erwin with his plea for the defense in the Hayward murder case. He had not finished his argument when court adjourned, but said he would not occupy more than an hour of to-morrow's session. The case will probably go to the jury by noon.

AN AFFRONT TO MR. GERRY

Forcibly Taken from the Assembly Floor as a Lobbyist.

SPEAKER FISH'S ACTION CONDEMNED

The Children's Great Friend Receives Honors in the Senate to Atone for His Humiliation.

ALBANY, March 7.—Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry was to-day expelled from the floor of the Assembly. Ten minutes later, on motion of Senator Guy (Dem., New-York,) he was unanimously tendered the freedom of the floor of the Senate, as a palliative for the wound to his sensibilities by the undeserved action of the House. He was then warmly congratulated by the twenty-eight Senators who voted yesterday for his Whipping-Post bill.

The Commodore in his characteristically nervous fashion has been doing some effective work for the bill since his arrival here. This morning, however, he was talking of college days with Assemblyman Philip Keck, who like the Commodore, is a Hamilton College man.

Clerk Archie Baxter had just finished reading committee reports, when Assemblyman Alonzo Bell of the Twenty-ninth New-York, who was Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior from 1875 to 1877, and who was Assistant Secretary of that department for six years, claimed the attention of the House by uttering these words:

"Mr. Speaker, I wish that the presiding officer of this House would enforce the rule with reference to lobbying. I notice on the floor of the House a gentleman who is in favor of the Whipping-Post bill."

Every eye in the chamber glanced toward Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who was seated at the side of Mr. Foley.

"The Sergeant at Arms will enforce the rule," said Speaker Fish.

No one stirred, and Mr. Gerry calmly looked up at the Speaker.

Throwing his voice several notes higher than usual, the Speaker repeated the order.

Whereupon, Chief Doorkeeper Bauer, in the absence of Sergeant at Arms Benson, walked down to Mr. Gerry, touched him on the arm, and escorted him to the rear of the rail. Here the Commodore stood and complacently listened to the debate that Mr. Bell's suggestion precipitated.

It remained for two Democrats to defend Commodore Gerry. Mr. Foley, the Democratic leader, protested against the action. He said that it was his idea that Mr. Gerry was entitled to the privileges of the floor. While he was not now, he had been a State officer, and was entitled to respect.

Speaker Fish stated that Mr. Gerry was not now an officer, and could not remain on the floor.

"Then, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Foley, "I now move that the privileges of the floor be accorded to the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry."

"The Chair objects," the Speaker said, "to any one remaining on the floor who is interested in the bill."

Mr. Stanchfield stepped into the centre aisle, claimed Speaker Fish's attention, and said he thought Mr. Gerry was entitled to some consideration. He was on the floor only for social purposes, and was not there in the interest of any bill. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Bell) had insulted Mr. Gerry.

"Calendar of the day," called the Speaker, and as the Clerk placed a bill upon its final passage, Mr. Gerry walked out of the Chamber.

Had Mr. Bell's suggestion been applied to the lobby generally, there might have been some merit in it, but to have singled out a man who, whether right or wrong, was interested in a measure that he believes to be in the interest of civilization and humanity, and for the protection of little children against beasts, while a notorious lobbyist, Gardner, was lobbying for a telephone bill that is known to carry a corruption fund, and another equally well-known political lobbyist, a Republican district leader in New-York, Leroy B. Crane, was lobbying at the same time on the Tobin Dressed-Stone bill, while the Assembly Chamber is swarming daily with political heelers and lobbyists of all kinds, shades, and cheapness, reflects but little credit upon the member who made the original suggestion, the Speaker, who acted upon it, or the House that approved it.

When asked regarding the action of Mr. Bell and Speaker Fish, Commodore Gerry said:

"This is the first personal discourtesy that I have received at the hands of the Legislature during my twenty years' fight in the interest of the unfortunate children of the State. I have held offices twice under the State, first as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and second as Chairman of the State Commission on Capital Punishment, appointed by act of the Legislature. Years ago a similar motion was made, when the late James W. Husted was leader on the floor of the Assembly, when the Speaker ruled that I was entitled to the privileges of the floor as a former State officer.

"I was then advocating a bill in the interest of children. I never lobbied for any private measure, and at the time this motion was made to-day I was conversing with a personal friend about a matter not in any way connected with any legislation. My relations with the Speaker have always been of a friendly character. My only regret is that the action of the Legislature will be gratifying to the enemies of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which I am President, and of its sister societies."

Assemblyman Bell, in referring to his action, said: "Mr. Gerry has ample opportunity to converse with the members outside of the chamber and in the committee room. We are sitting here as judges, and should not have our deliberations interrupted by lobbyists, no matter whether for a good or a bad measure. Mr. Gerry's station should not entitle him to any more privileges than anybody else. Mr. Gerry was around here during the session yesterday, exhibiting disgusting pictures, which certainly should not be shown except before a select committee, and then only in private. He certainly would not be allowed to exhibit them in court."

The pictures which Mr. Bell referred to were some two dozen illustrations of the effects of certain crimes committed on children and were used by Mr. Gerry in his arguments in favor of the Whipping-Post bill, which he is endeavoring to have placed on the statute books, with a view to stopping this class of crime, which, Mr. Gerry says, is increasing each year. The bill has passed the Senate and is now on the order of third reading in the House.

Mr. Gerry is a noted philanthropist. Although a man of enormous wealth, Mr. Gerry has given up nearly all his time for many years to caring for children and protecting them from abuse and cruel treatment. The State Commission on Capital Punishment is, it is claimed, still in existence. If this is so, Mr. Gerry was certainly entitled to the privileges of the floor.

BANK CASHIER COMMITS SUICIDE

Henry F. Wing, Long Treasurer of Grafton, Mass., Shoots Himself—The Bank Officials Are Reticent.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 7.—Henry F. Wing, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Grafton, committed suicide by shooting some time between 7 o'clock last night and 1:30 this morning. He was missed about 10 o'clock. A search resulted in finding his body in a box stall in his barn. There was a bullet hole over the right temple.

Mr. Wing was for thirty-eight years cashier of the Grafton National Bank, for thirty years Treasurer of the Savings Bank, and for a quarter of a century had been Town Treasurer.

A meeting of the Directors of the bank was held Wednesday evening and lights were seen in the bank at 10 o'clock, a most unusual hour. No such meeting was ever known to have been held before. Those who were present refuse to say whether Mr. Wing was present or not, and decline to discuss the suicide or its probable causes.

Mr. Wing had for years been administrator of various large estates, and recently several suits were brought against him, growing out of his connection with estates. His property was attached for $150,000 in an action brought by William T. Forbes, Judge of Probate. The case was entered in the Supreme Judicial Court in December and has not been heard. This is a suit on a Probate Court bond, Wing being the executor of the will of Jonathan D. Wheeler, late of Grafton, and furnishing a personal bond of $150,000, without sureties.

Some time ago a petition was filed in the Probate Court requesting him to file his final account as executor of the estate, and Judge Forbes ordered him to do so within a specified time. The account has never been filed, and some of the heirs have taken this step in the name of the Judge of Probate to compel him to render an account. The plaintiffs allege maladministration of the estate by the executor.

Henry F. Wing was born in Grafton in 1825, his father being Philip Wing, and he lived his whole life in his native town. His education was received in the schools of Grafton. At an early age he entered the National Bank, where he subsequently held the position of cashier for many years. He was an attendant at the Congregational Church, at one time an office holder in the Congregational Club and frequently attended its meeting in this city. He was re-elected Town Treasurer at the annual town meeting Monday and was also Justice of the Peace and a Notary Public. About nine years ago he represented Grafton in the Legislature. During the war he was Internal Revenue Collector, and held many other offices of trust. He was twice married, the children being Oliver M. Wing, Ella M. Hastings of South Framingham, and Alice.

A sister of Wing was killed three years ago in Nashua, her home at that time. She was the wife of W. H. Campbell. They were driving across a railroad track when the team was run down by a train and Mrs. Campbell was killed. A brother died suddenly at the Isle of Shoals in 1872.

Samuel H. Wing of this city, a brother, says he can assign no motive for the suicide. He thought the settlement of the Wheeler estate had worried him a great deal of late, but knew of no reason why he should take his own life.

AMERICAN WOOLENS IN ENGLAND

They are Sold at a Profit in Bradford, the Greatest Woolen Market in the Country.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—American woolen manufactures, according to a report received by the State Department to-day from Consul Meeker, at Bradford, are being sold at a profit in the greatest woolen market in England.

The Consul finds that the representative of a New-York mercantile establishment who is now in England is buying English cloth of a certain grade to sell in the United States, and is selling American cloth in Great Britain.

A Bradford merchant showed to the Consul samples of American woolen cloth, suitable for men's clothing, which were purchased for 50 and 60 cents a yard. The Bradford expert stated that the goods were of a superior grade, being made of short wool, and that he was astonished that they could be produced in America and sold at so low a figure. The New-York visitor stated that he had placed orders for the goods in Glasgow and Aberdeen, and expected to sell them in London.

Consul Meeker, who will continue his investigation of the matter, says that if the facts are as represented, the prediction made upon the passage of the Wilson bill that, owing to the advantage given to American manufacturers by free wool, their goods would be selling in Bradford, the woolen manufacturing centre of the world, in six months, has been more than realized.

Trying to Raise the Allegheny.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The British steamship Allegheny, which was sunk some months ago in Delaware Bay by a collision with the Belgian steamer Caucase, was finally raised to-day from the shoal where she lay sunk and towed, bottom upward, about ten miles further up the bay to Dan Baker Shoal, where she is anchored. There is now a prospect that the steamship may again be put into navigable condition. Where she was stranded the Allegheny was a dangerous obstruction to navigation, and the Federal Government had given notice to its owners and consignees that it would blow her up within a week or so if she was not floated in that time.

Orders Pouring into Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 7.—Business among the many manufacturing establishments in this city is steadily increasing. Orders are pouring in from all directions, and all are employing a full force of hands.

In many cases employes are obliged to work overtime in order to keep up with orders. Manufacturers report the outlook as very encouraging for a brisk trade during the coming season.

Dismissed from the Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Public Printer Benedict has dismissed 100 employes of the Government Printing Office, the majority of them being compositors. The removals were caused by the adjournment of Congress, which made a scarcity of work. Other dismissals will follow as the business of the bureau decreases.

Charged with Swindling Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., March 7.—Barnley Taylor of King William County was arrested to-day charged with forging warrants on the State of Virginia for the maintenance of lunatics outside of the asylums. The amount involved is $19,250.

HAVEL FAST IN THE SAND

Stranded on a Shoal Near the Entrance to Gedney's Channel.

THE CABIN PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF

Tugs Unable to Move the Ship—May Partly Unload the Cargo—Pilot Says Buoy Lights Were Not Visible.

The North German Lloyd steamship Havel, inward bound from Bremen and Southampton, stranded on a shoal near the entrance to Gedney's Channel yesterday morning.

The vessel had swung seaward after entering the channel, the pilot being unwilling to proceed on account of thick weather.

A few minutes later, while proceeding under reduced speed, the vessel went aground on the bar north of the outer red buoy at the entrance to Gedney's Channel.

The steamship's headway carried her far up on the shelving sand bar before her engines could be reversed. She heeled sharply to starboard as her port side scraped into the sand, and as the tide fell—it was high water when she went aground—the vessel listed still further to starboard.

Very few of the passengers were astir when the mishap occurred, and the shock of stranding was so slight that none of those who were asleep was awakened by it. The engines were set astern at full speed, but they were unable to move the ship from her bed of sand.

When all efforts to float the ship were found to be futile Capt. Jungst signaled this message to the Sandy Hook observer:

"Agents: I am aground. Send what assistance you can."

The message was flashed to the city, and a fleet of tugs was at once dispatched to the scene. The steamboat John E. Moore was sent to transfer the mails, and the passenger transfer boat George Starr was sent after the cabin passengers.

The Moore was the first to get alongside. She took on board the mails, and returned to the city shortly after noon. The Starr was not so fortunate. A thick fog delayed her return, and it was not until nearly nightfall her passengers were landed at the Hoboken pier of the line.

The boarding officer had in the meanwhile made a visit to the vessel on board the revenue cutter Hudson, and given permission for the saloon voyagers to be landed.

On board the Hudson was President Cleveland's private secretary, Mr. Thurber, who went down to the vessel to meet his brother, the Rev. Dr. E. G. Thurber, who was returning by the Havel. Dr. Thurber and Mrs. Thurber were transferred to the Hudson and brought to the city.

It was learned from one of the officers of the cutter that the Havel was then lying in a very bad position, heading about north-northeast, with ten feet or more of her bow below the water line exposed. At her stern the propeller was half out of water.

It was running flood when the vessel went aground. The tugs sent from the city circled around the vessel, and made ready to assist her at the proper time. High water was at 4:16 P. M. Before that hour the boats had run out their tow lines, and when the signal was made all the lines whipped taut, the tugs puffed and strained at the lines, the engines of the steamship were set hard astern, and although the whirling propeller churned up a caldron under the counters the united efforts failed to move the Havel from her bed of sand.

The tugs that strove to float the vessel are the Milliard, Excelsior, L. Pulver, Loretto K., R. W. Burke, Theodore Smith, C. Offerman, Daylight, and A. F. Walcott. Deputy Health Officer Sanborn, who went to the Havel with Capt. Bauer, Dock Superintendent of the North German Lloyds, examined the passengers and granted pratique. The transfer boat George Starr took on board the baggage of the cabin passengers.

Pilot Conner of pilot boat A. M. Lawrence, No. 4, who was in charge of the Havel, said yesterday: "At 4 o'clock this morning, the weather being clear, I was heading my course for Gedney's Channel. On nearing the entrance I failed to discover the buoy, and finding the weather hazy to the westward, became uneasy, checked the ship's headway, and later started to back her, but too late. The buoy was seen alongside, and before the vessel's headway could be stopped, her stern falling off to port, she grounded on the bar north of the outer red buoy, at the entrance to Gedney's Channel. The engines were reversed at the time of striking the bottom, and were worked at full force without avail. The tide was full high water when the Havel grounded, and as the tide fell she listed to starboard."

An official who boarded the Havel in the afternoon said that the pilot does not claim that the buoy lights were out, but that he could not see them, because of the haze which had set in.

Inspector of the Lighthouse Board, Commander H. S. Snow, asserted yesterday that the lights marking Gedney Channel were in full working order. The connections had been broken by the drift ice of the blizzard, but, according to the Inspector of the district, the connections had been re-established, and the lights are now, and were Wednesday night, in good working order.

The tugs which had been sent to the assistance of the Havel abandoned the task last night and returned to the city. The Merritt Wrecking Company was then asked for aid, and the powerful wrecking steamer J. D. Jones, accompanied by two wrecking sea barges, went to the scene last night. It is expected that much of the Havel's cargo, which is a general one, will have to be lightered before the vessel can be got afloat.

If the ship is not floated at high tide this morning, the steerage passengers, who have been left on board, will be transferred to the city on one of the immigrant barges. It was deemed impracticable to bring them to the city last night, owing to difficulty of landing them on Ellis Island after hours. The steerage passengers number 275.

The first batch of passengers taken from the Havel were landed in Hoboken at 4:30 P. M. The transfer boat had run up alongside the Havel, and the companionway steps were swung around so that eighty-seven passengers could get on board the Starr. The passengers say that there was no swell, so that the transfer was effected without trouble. Slides were arranged and cranes put up, so that the baggage could be taken on board. Previous to getting on the Starr the passengers had enjoyed a concert on the Havel. They were in good humor when they landed in Hoboken, and spoke lightly of the inconvenience caused by the accident.

Of the passengers, the merriest were thirteen Japanese Army Captains, who have been studying military tactics in the German Army, and are now on their way back to Japan to help fight the Chinese. They all spoke confidently of the ability of Japan to conquer its neighbors, and seemed quite proud of the distinction that their positions as Captains would give them.

Three of the Japanese officers were greatly annoyed by the examination of the Custom House officers. They had several trunks filled with trinkets and fancy military trappings, which caught the eyes of the examiners. The Appraiser was sent for and the matter was settled. The Japanese officers started for San Francisco last night and will sail for home on the City of Pekin on March 14.

The John E. Moore brought the rest of the first and second class passengers to Hoboken and landed them at 8:30 P. M. The sea at the time the Moore left the Havel was perfectly smooth, and there was no excitement on board.

The passengers say that some of them were not even awakened when the steamer struck. Those that were awakened heard a harsh grating sound, and felt a slight jolt, but no shock.

Following is a complete list of the Havel's cabin passengers:

Edward Abramson, Mrs. W. A. Ashe, Hauptmann Akashi, Miss Anna Arend, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Alban, Mr. Bremmer, E. Bigmore, Richard Boeber, Miss K. Bough, Miss Minnie Bauss, J. N. Brüning, Carl Brüning, Otto Beckmann, Henry C. D. Bötjer, Hermann Borgenicht, Emil Buddeberg, Miss J. Borchert, Miss A. B. Coleman, Miss E. M. Coleman, Miss Grace Carrey, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cameron, G. T. Cruft, The Rev. J. Chromcik, Charles Engel, John Erlon, John Eden, Mrs. J. H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Fischer, Rudolph Frowein, Jr., Max Gabriel, Willy Günther, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Gantzer, Edmund Gantzer, Frederick Gantzer, Joseph Graf, Max Hertel, Jacob Hleb, Jacob Heinrich, Ferdinand Hansen, Mrs. L. Hetherington, Miss M. Hetherington, Wirt Hetherington, Oscar Hesse, Miss Howland, H. T. Hayashi, Miss Frieda Holborn, Miss T. Hofmann, G. Hurter, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Holländer, Max Helfere, Charles Hall, F. H. Starkweather, Mrs. F. H. Starkweather, The Rev. F. Sebik, The Rev. V. Skocek, William Stein, Rudolf Schellenbeck, Miss Anna Schoner, August Sedlmeier, Abram Schapiro, W. Schmidt, The Rev. Dr. Edward G. Thurber, Mrs. E. G. Thurber, H. Tsuneyoshi, Miss G. P. Ingrahm, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jordan, A. Klipstein and family, A. Katz, Rudolf Knelf, H. T. Kitagawa, Kaspar Kacer, Mrs. E. Klee, Miss H. Kirschbaum, Rudolf Kneiff, Adolph Lederer, Mr. and Mrs. David Loewenstein, Miss H. Loewenstein, Moses Liebmann, Miss B. Lehrkind, Hermann Ludwig, Miss Emmy Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Linxweiler, Josef Linxweiler, Jacob Linxweiler, Max Morgenstern, T. Mann, Edwin M. Mendel, Hauptmann O. Mita, H. O. Mitake, H. T. Matsukawa, Dr. George Martin, Mrs. Alma Mildner, Hermann Merten, Charles D. J. Noelke, Mrs. C. L. Nelson, H. K. Nonaka, H. Natoukawa, George Offermann, August Offermann, Miss F. E. Oddie, H. T. Ohara, R. K. Osawa, Mr. and Mrs. R. Otto, Miss E. Offermann, Miss C. Orlowska, Miss Maria Oehl, Mrs. F. Pilkington, Hermann Rohte, Miss M. Reilly, Edward Riemann, Lieut. C. Schroter, Miss Ella Sammons, Miss Marie Schrader, L. Stein, W. Schminke, H. K. Sato, Jo. N. Struck, Mrs. Mathilde Thiele, Trude Thiele, Hans Thomann, Wilhelm Techter, Gustav Tischer, Mrs. Annie Tischer, Miss Anna Vaculik, Miss Anezka Vaculik, Alzbeta Vaculik, Peter R. Weller, Richard Watts, Mrs. Richard Watts, Mrs. Therese Wagner, Adolph Wilhelms, H. E. Yamamoto.

The Havel, which is one of the newest ships of the North German Lloyd fleet, was constructed by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin, Germany. Numerically, she is the twelfth vessel of the express class which the company has now in service.

The vessel measures 485 feet in length, and has a beam of 52 feet. Her burden is 9,000 tons. The vessel is built of steel, and embodies all the latest improvements in naval architecture.

Fourteen bulkheads divide the ship into fifteen watertight compartments. These are kept permanently closed, and act as a safeguard against such accidents as collision or stranding. The vessel is also provided with eighteen lifeboats, of which ten are of steel and eight are of the semi-collapsible type. Each of the latter has a carrying capacity for forty persons. In addition to the boats, the Havel is provided with a number of rafts and other life-saving apparatus.

The Havel is propelled by triple expansion engines operating a single four-bladed screw of maganese bronze. The diameter of the screw is 22½ feet. The engines have developed 13,000 horse-power, which has given the steamship a speed of twenty-one knots an hour.

Steam is generated in ten steel boilers, six of which are double-ended and four single-ended.

The Havel has accommodation for 200 passengers in the saloon, 125 in the second cabin, and 460 in the steerage. The interior decorations of the ship are said to be as fine as any in the transatlantic service. From the upper stair vestibule a stairway of gilded balusters leads to the saloon on the main deck. The apartment is finished in walnut, with rich gold ornaments. Beautiful oil paintings, wood carvings, Gobelin tapestry, and heavy silk portieres add to the luxurious appearance of the apartment.

The ladies' cabin has been made particularly attractive, with its white and gold ornamentation. Luxurious divans of silk, cosy nooks, bookcases, soft carpets, and beveled mirrors render the apartment one of rare elegance and comfort.

Locomotive Ran Into Fire Truck.

DETROIT, Mich., March 7.—Truck No. 5 of the Fire Department was struck by a Lake Shore locomotive at 4:30 this morning while returning from a fire and badly wrecked.

The tines of a pitchfork penetrated the head of Driver Anthony Korte, and he will die. Lieut. Chase and Steersman Goebel were seriously but not dangerously hurt. The horses were so badly injured that they will have to be killed. It is said that the accident was caused by the neglect of the watchman to close the crossing gates.

A Threat to Blow Up a Church.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 7.—The Catholics of this city are excited over an anonymous letter which the Rev. James O'Doherty, pastor of St. James's Church, found under his door this morning.

The letter stated that the church would be blown up by dynamite next Sunday, and that Father O'Doherty would be shot on sight by the sender of the letter.

Father O'Doherty believes that the letter is the work of a crank. He will place watchmen in the church.

Mrs. Booth in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 7.—Mrs. Ballington Booth lectured at Music Hall this evening. Prior to the lecture she was the guest of Mrs. John C. Havemeyer, at the latter's residence, in Palisade Avenue.

Many ladies called at Mrs. Havemeyer's in the afternoon to meet Mrs. Booth. There was no formal reception. Mrs. Booth's lecture this evening was on "The Slums of New-York."

Murphy and Grant at Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 7.—Senator Murphy and ex-Mayor Grant of New-York arrived here to-day.

THE MORMON CHURCH DEBT

The Great Ecclesiastical Power of Utah Bankrupt.

NO INCOME LEFT NOW BUT TITHING

Mr. Cannon's Scheme to Secure Money to Meet the Church's Obligations from Outside Sources.

THE UTAH COMPANY AND WHAT IT MEANS

An Organization Which Will Monopolize All the Interests of the Territory and Control Its Politics.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 7.—It is said that the Mormon Church is in debt over $1,000,000. Its only possible income now is from the tithing of the people.

Prior to the time when the United States Government, under the operation of antagonistic laws, began the work of escheating the property held in violation of old statutes, the Church, as a corporation, was interested in many vocations. It owned lands, had cattle, and raised sheep; it was interested in stocks and in various ways conducted very general and diversified businesses. These were disposed of very rapidly and secretly, presumably to avoid having the several interests fall into the hands of the Government officials, and, as is the case in all forced sales, the Church got little and the buyer got much for the little.

It seems, however, that the disposition to use in business pursuits money derived from the people did not stop with the divorcement of the Church from the enterprises formerly carried on by it. The only difference is that the money now finds its way into private avenues, where, before the Church disincorporation, investments were made for the people as an ecclesiastical body. The obligations of the Church in the amount named above have by no means been incurred in purely Church work; but, as previously stated, they have grown as a result of the disposition of those making individual investments to have tithing and other contributions fill up any gaps created through the insufficiency of the personal means of the investors. This is how the Church came to put $250,000 into the Utah Sugar Company; this is how some $75,000 tithing and temple contributions were dropped in the Saltair Pavilion, and the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway. It is said that $40,000 of it has gone into the power dam at Ogden, while considerable money from the same source is suspected to have been invested in the preliminary work of floating the Utah Company's scheme, and in the various triumphal tours of Mr. Cannon's political son in this country and in Europe.

It would seem that the Church is bankrupt, unless this money can be secured through outside channels. The people will never contribute enough to pay this debt, and maintain the rate of expenditures now made necessary through Mr. Cannon's energy and business sagacity. And it is this very condition of ecclesiastical finances which makes the existence of the Utah Company a menace to the liberties of the people of Utah, so profound that no imaginary alarm can exaggerate the anxiety which should be genuinely felt.

The questions of finance in Utah have been discussed in the writer's hearing in certain business houses within a stone's throw of the Sub-Treasury in New-York City. A somewhat different view of the situation is held there from that which is expressed by the adherents of the Church here.

The Bid for Eastern Capital.

A proposition to have Eastern gold-demanding capital come into silver-producing and free-coinage-demanding Utah at the present critical monetary juncture must contain allurements far beyond the ordinary. The projected railroad included in the Utah Company's plans has been laid before the public several times in the last six years, different surveys have been made, and expert investigations have shown thoroughly the probable financial outcome of such a line. Yet the capital could not be procured, even at a time when money was plentiful and the speculative spirit was so generally prevalent that almost any kind of scheme could be floated. The Utah Company incorporators projected their scheme on the country when money was more difficult of procurement than at any period since 1873; and, if reports to the local press may be relied on, (manifestly originating among the friends of this amazing corporation,) there is little doubt that the object has been consummated and the money procured, or as good as procured.

Then, again, the fact that the charter of the Utah Company permits the doing of any and every kind of business, as the incorporators may determine, together with the other fact that its impact on the public mind occurred at a most opportune hour in the political affairs of the house of Cannon, gives to the occurrence a significance which no explanation can take from it. It may well be doubted if money for this or any other object of like nature could be raised at such a time, save on the perfect assurance that a people such as the Mormons are could be controlled in other directions than are usual in the launching of such an enterprise.

This assurance is at hand, for in some respects the Mormon people are controlled as much as the organization of Tammany Hall was controlled from the Fourteenth Street Wigwam or the Republican machine from the rooms of Mr. Platt in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The conditions existing in the territory inhabited by Mormon populations are unlike those in any other part of this country, and it would be difficult to imagine a field more attractive for minds charmed by the intricacies of political combinations. Here are a group of young States and Territories in which, under any rational conditions, the parties are destined to be closely divided. Inhabiting a large part of this area is a religious people, taught, not years ago alone, but this very day, that they must follow the counsels of their ecclesiastical leaders in all the affairs of life. The young are taught that respect for those having authority is essential to the observance of their duty toward the Almighty. They are, furthermore, taught that, as the select of the Lord to guide his people, these leaders can do no wrong which will affect the Saints injuriously. Consequently, a small body of voters so disciplined and placed in a governmental sub-division where the parties are nearly evenly divided would be sufficient to determine the result of any

of their voting power one way.

A Peculiar People to Handle.

In this connection, recognize also among the people the existence of a strong sentiment toward local manufactures, while the Republican theory (that without protection and bounties these manufactories cannot exist and that the children of the people must be idle unless these industries are so sustained) has the usual indirect indorsement of Mr. Cannon and of other high Church dignitaries, and you have a community ripe for any kind of laws to benefit the few through the toil of the many.

Upon no other people could such an organization as the Utah Company, with its limitless powers, its little capital, big promises, and its assets of questionable proprietorship, be foisted, and not only not awaken the suspicion and antagonism of the entire community, but have the announcement of its existence hailed with joy as promising a deliverance from the bondage of harder times.

These conditions, carefully detailed to financial organizations which rely largely on special legislation for results, would be bound to attract attention; and if, in addition to these favorable features, it could be demonstrated that the scheme to be pushed through, and behind which, as additional security, all these conditions would lie, had in itself certain elements of reasonable success, it can be readily understood why, in trying times like the present, sufficient money could be raised to put the scheme in incipient operation.

Let another than the one man of the Mormon Church present this scheme to financiers, and it would be laughed at; but when one who has for years dominated the people, directed their political, financial, and religious career, presents this plan to capitalists, and assures them that the power so long wielded by him will be exerted to make successful the plan, independent of its intrinsic merits, and that through such an organization as the Utah Company, and by means of the control which he exerts ecclesiastically, the political complexion of the intermountain territory will be made to coincide with the desires of those advancing the money for the project, then he would be incredulous indeed who would deny that investors would seriously entertain such a proposition.

Considering the obligations of the Church, as they stand, the great need of raising money to successfully carry on the scheme already begun, and covering such a wide and diversified field of industrial pursuit, the necessity for relief from the financial strain placed upon these men by their individual investments, the unsettled political condition of the Territory owing to a past in which they were neither Democrats nor Republicans, except in Presidential campaigns; the teachings to the Mormon people for years that they must stand together, and the more recent teaching that they must be evenly divided, together with all the uncertainties concerning the admission of a new State, while behind and above all there stands the traditional feeling of the people that their leaders cannot go wrong, and we find an opportunity for political work and financial enterprise rarely presented.

Mr. Cannon's Church Power.

These should be sufficient reasons for the statement that Mr. Cannon, who is the chief man in all its concerns, has determined to bring together again the scattering forces of his church power, and once and for all rivet his control upon all the people in the intermountain country—not alone upon those of his own faith, but upon those also who are opposed to his Church. So he went to the Republican Party with the assurance that it would be successful if Statehood were given to Utah, and, while his answer avers that at no time did he assist his son politically, he has the grace not to deny that he has helped the Republican cause.

Republicans of Utah are to-day conscious that Mr. Cannon holds their party in his grasp. Without his help, through the votes he can command, the Republican Party had absolutely no hope in Utah. The Democrats, on the other hand, feel that they would rather be defeated than win by such influences. They are conscious that the people in the Utah Territory—in fact, the Mormon people everywhere—are Democratic. Mr. Cannon himself, in the interview which appeared in The Chicago Inter Ocean in January last, stated that a declaration on the part of a Mormon some ten years ago that he was not a Democrat would have been considered almost akin to apostacy. Therefore, Democrats feel that if the people were allowed to exercise their own judgment and to follow their predilections, it would be impossible for Republicans to make even a creditable showing in Utah. They are the more indignant, because they were the first to move effectively toward a higher freedom for the Mormon people, and because, furthermore, they had most solemnly been assured by Mr. Cannon that the Church leaders would absolutely and unqualifiedly give the people the fullest political freedom.

Sold Out to the Republicans.

No doubt exists among Utah Democrats that their party is being sold out to Republicans. No doubt exists that this result is brought about by Mr. Cannon. Mr. Joseph F. Smith, as against Mr. Cannon, has no more chance of succeeding than the veriest Church layman. At one time looked upon by the people as their great hope, the one in whom they centered all faith, he has practically lost identity among the Saints, save as Mr. Cannon suffers him to be recognized by some defensive reference, or by giving him place in some of Mr. Cannon's countless schemes. It may well be added that no other man could bring all this to pass; and when the people recall the constant and steady growth of this man's influence, his large and rapidly-accumulated wealth, his control of all the voices of the prints and publications in the Territory which have Church indorsement; when they recall the many positions occupied by his sons and his relatives, together with his interest in almost every conceivable vocation, as well as the colossal projects he has in view, they will begin to understand that Mr. Cannon's devotion to them and to the Church is but another masterly way of doing service for Mr. Cannon and for his own.

Once let the Utah Company in its ramifications be a fact and it will control the sugar factory, the coal fields, the iron mines; it will handle gold and silver mines and pleasure resorts; it will do banking; it will establish protected industries; it will control many men by the operation of its railroad lines. Let the people be evenly divided, as Mr. Cannon says they should be; make this corporation an existing fact, and what hope of success can any party have in a region covered by the operations of this mammoth concern, when that concern is opposed to it? Build upon the faith and patriotism of a trusting people, these people, nevertheless, will be compelled to submit to its injunctions. Not only will they be coerced into following its political mandates, but they will also be obliged to pay tribute to it. Bounties will be given at its behest; merchants will be its servants; it will dictate prices, control fuel, intrench on the individual liberty of the manufacturers by reason o fits cheaper power; say what taxes it shall pay, and by whom they shall be assessed; declare what legislation shall obtain in the States and Territories through which it traverses; name the State, county, and municipal officers; select the Senators to represent it in the United States Senate, and sit upon the consciences of the people, silencing their mouths, and making them obedient for the fear of starvation.

Utah's Constitutional Convention.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 7.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday elected the prominent officers, with John Henry Smith as their head, as agreed on by the Republican caucus Tuesday. The Democrats made no nominations, and the election of officers was mostly by acclamation. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Constitutional Convention for and in behalf of the people of the proposed State of Utah, do hereby declare that we adopt the Constitution of the United States.

Cashmere Bouquet.

TOILET SOAP.

This delightfully perfumed soap is a real luxury; but each cake is stamped with such enormous pressure that it will outlast all other toilet soaps.

A BLOCK TO MAHONE'S BIG JOB

The Building of an Addition to the Government Printing Office Will Spoil His Plan to Sell Property.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The fact that Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, has already taken steps for the erection of an addition to the Government Printing Office under a provision of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, directs attention afresh to the Mahone scheme, which the Senate indorsed.

When ex-Senator Mahone was securing pledges of Senators to vote for an item in the General Deficiency bill appropriating $250,000 for the purchase of incumbered property offered by him for a site for a new printing office, the Sundry Civil bill already carried an appropriation of over $121,000 for an addition to the Government Printing Office. The Senators who favored the Mahone job had already voted for this large sum. It doubtless would be interesting reading if Senators Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Chandler, Cray, Higgins, Lodge, Murphy, Sherman, and the others who aided Mahone in getting this bare-faced job through the upper chamber, were to furnish explanations of their performances

Most of them claim to be business men, and they should have no difficulty in explaining the business principle involved in making an appropriation sufficient to place the printing office on a first-class basis and then favoring a vast outlay which would necessarily lead to the abandonment of the property which it had been decided to enlarge. Only last August $75,000 was appropriated for the repair of the Government Printing Office, and the work has not yet been completed. The plans call for a six-story, fire-proof structure, with basement, affording large floor space, and provided with every facility for light and ventilation. It is the opinion of experts that when completed the building will be ample for the increased needs of the printing office.

The Senators who were so conspicuous in their support of the Mahone scheme might have seen the plans for the proposed addition had they desired to investigate the matter. Even a superficial examination of the situation ought to have convinced a business man, and particularly one who believed in placing the country's interest above that of any individual, that the appropriation already made was all that was required.

The more the Mahone job is scrutinized the blacker it appears, and the men identified with it will not escape the condemnation attaching to it. The erection of a large, appropriate, and convenient office on the site now occupied, at an expense of nearly $125,000, promises to be a greater obstacle to the success of Mahone in the future than he will be able to overcome by the "kissing" co-operation of an entire clan of Camerons.

Resigned Because of Ill Health.

Edward Livingston Montgomery has withdrawn from the Mercantile Trust Company, of which he was Vice President. He had been connected with the company for fifteen years Ill health was the cause of his retirement. He went away about the beginning of the year, tendering his resignation at the time. It was accepted Feb. 20, when Henry C. Deming, Treasurer of the company, was elected Vice President.

Mr. Montgomery is at Galveston, Texas, where property interest of his family can give him occupation should he wish to employ himself.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Opera at the Star.—The Spring season of grand opera in English at the Star Theatre will begin April 29, and continue for four weeks and possibly longer. Among the operas to be presented will be "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Faust," "Il Trovatore," "The Bohemian Girl," "The Huguenots," "Lohengrin," "Fra Diavolo," "Freischuetz," "Rigoletto," "La Traviata," and "Cavalleria Rusticana." There will be a chorus of fifty trained voices, and among the leading artists will be Marcella Lindh, Marie Maurer, Adele Maccard, Emma Siebert, Miss Flower Cross, Conrad Behrens, Victor Claudio, Perry Averill, Arthur Seton, and Henri Meyer. The season will be under the direction of William H. Rosenbach, and Elliot Schenk will be the musical director. New scenery and costumes are now being manufactured for each production. The opera will be given at popular prices.

—Lillian Russell's Season.—Lillian Russell is singing in Pittsburg this week. It is said that in "La Perichole" she is doing the best work of her career, and is attracting large and enthusiastic audiences. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have made a magnificent revival of this favorite old opera, and Miss Russell will open her season here at Abbey's in May with this revival. "La Perichole" will be sung but two weeks, by which time rehearsals of the new opera by Smith and De Koven will be completed, and the new work will be produced. Composer and librettist are hard at work, and the new opera will come from their hands very soon. The scenario has been approved by both Miss Russell and her managers, and work on the scenery for the production has already been commenced at Abbey's.

—The Season Extended.—Camille D'Arville has made a genuine hit in her new opera, "Madeleine; or, The Magic Kiss," at the Bijou. So emphatic has been the popular verdict on singer and opera that arrangements have been made for extending the season, which was originally limited to three weeks. To do this out-of-town dates have had to be canceled, and attractions booked to succeed Miss D'Arville at the Bijou have had to be set aside, but all difficulties have been overcome, and "Madeleine" will continue for an indefinite run at the Bijou.

—Crane Laughs at Susan.—William H. Crane and Mrs. Ella Crane occupied Manager Daniel Frohman's box at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, and enjoyed the performance of "The Case of Rebellious Susan." Mr. Crane led the applause and the laughter which the admirable acting of the Lyceum company evokes. "Susan" can be seen but four more times at the Lyceum, as on next Tuesday night Mr. Frohman will produce Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband."

—Salvini On the West Side.—Alexander Salvini will make his only appearance in this city this season, April 22, at the Grand Opera House, presenting "The Three Guardsmen," which he seems to all the old and new plays in his repertory. His supporting company will include William Redmund, Eleanor Moretti, William Harris, John A. Lane, and Maude Dixon.

—Minstrel Carncross Retires.—John J. Carncross, whose minstrel entertainment has been a feature of Philadelphia amusements for so many years, has at last retired from the business. His Eleventh Street Opera House has been leased to Sully and Jansen, who will continue to make it the home of colored minstrelsy.

—American Theatre.—In the cast of "The Passing Show," which will be revived at the American for a run of three weeks next Monday night, will be Charles J. Ross, John E. Henshaw, Lucy Daly, Vernono Jarbeau, and May Ten Broeck, the same people who appeared in the original production at the Casino.

—Mabel Bowton Recovering.—Mabel Bowton, the Pepita of "Little Christopher," is slowly recovering from an attack of pneumonia, which proved very nearly fatal. She was taken to Old Point Comfort yesterday to recuperate. Meantime her place in the burlesque at the Garden is being acceptably filled by Lilla Blow.

The Senate Wants to Know How He Has Spent His Money.

ACCUSED OF FAVORING THE WEALTHY

A Resolution Asking for a Detailed Statement of His Expenses in Cleaning the City of Snow Recently.

ALBANY, March 7.—A drive was made at Col. George E. Waring, Superintendent of the New-York Street-Cleaning Department, to-day, by a resolution which, under the rules, went over, but which will come up as a special order next Monday night. In answer to a question of Senator O'Connor, Mr. Sullivan, (Dem., New-York,) who introduced the resolution, declared that the fact was notorious that, while Col. Waring drove through town in his brougham, his acquaintance of the city was so narrow that he was forced to ask the driver what streets he was in. Here is the resolution:

Whereas, During the first ten weeks of the current year an unprecedented sum of money has been appropriated for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York of snow, of which all but a small portion has already been expended; and

Whereas, Nearly all the tenement portion of the city below Fourteenth Street and a large part of the east side have in the opinion of the Mayor of the City of New-York, been almost entirely and censurably neglected by the Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department; and

Whereas, Such neglected parts of the city remain in a deplorable state of filth, threatening the health of the inhabitants therein; and

Whereas, Nearly the whole sum thus far expended during this year by such Commissioner in such removal has been expended upon those parts of the city where the influential and the rich have their residences or their places of business, as if to court the plaudits of those classes; and

Whreas, It is conceded that the sum thus expended during the present year is far in excess of any sum expended for such purposes during a like period in any previous year; and

Whereas, Such Commissioner, in his present discharge of men from his force upon the novel and flimsy charge of "intentional apathy," while his own apathy and mismanagement have been so marked as to have provoked the wrath of the Mayor, is seeking to cast upon innocent subalterns the responsibility for his own deficiencies and failures; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department of the City of New-York be and he is hereby respectfully requested, within ten days from the passage of this resolution, to report to the Senate the total amount appropriated during or for the present year for the purpose of removing the snow from the streets, and the amount thereof already expended by him, with a detailed statement of expenditures, the names of the persons to whom and the various services for which the funds were expended, together with a comparative statement of the amount expended by his predecessor for the same purpose during a like period in the years 1893 and 1894.

There is no question that Col. Waring has antagonized even the Senators who are opposed to Mr. Platt by his refusal to extend favors and his churlishness in dealing with them. An anti-Platt Senator from the northern end of the State declared to The New-York Times's correspondent to-day that Col. Waring was doing more to bring discredit upon Mayor Strong's administration than all the other appointments the Mayor has made. "Mention," said this Senator, "the name of Col. Waring to any Senator around this circle, and the waving of a red rag to a mad bull is but a tame exhibition for its effect."

Mrs. Divide, who has devoted a considerable part of her life caring for east side cats, and who lives at 411 East Twelfth Street, called upon Col. Waring yesterday and informed him that she had detected some boys in her neighborhood upsetting garbage barrels.

She remonstrated with them, and they abused her. She then had them arrested and fined. Several men hearing of the case, interfered and abused Mrs. Divide soundly. They upbraided her and charged her with being unpatriotic.

The men said that a movement was on foot among loyal citizens "to oust the man from the Nutmeg State." Mrs. Divide said the men belonged to Tammany Hall, and that she was willing to swear to their language.

Col. Waring told her not to worry herself too much, but to make out and swear to her statement, when it would be acted upon.

PLEAS FOR THE WEARY SHOPGIRL

Hearing on the Bill for Inspecting Mercantile Establishments.

ALBANY, March 7.—The room of the Assembly Committee on Trades and Manufactures was filled this afternoon when a hearing was given on the Ainsworth bill providing for inspections of mercantile establishments by the State Factory Inspector, and also providing that women and children shall not be employed more than sixty hours in each week in such establishments. Prof. Seligman of Columbia College opened the hearing by stating that those who favored the bill had come together to-day to finish their arguments. The bill was in the interest of humanity. If the law could be passed and enforced, no better would grace the statute books.

Mrs. Loomis, M. D., of New-York, argued for the bill. Speaking of the effect upon women of being compelled to stand upon their feet all day, she criticised the storekeepers of large cities for making them do so. The disastrous effect of long hours upon workingwomen and children was touched upon by the speaker, who asked the committee to report the measure favorably.

Miss Woodbridge of New-York City referred to the condition of New-York stores as to the unhealthful souurroundings and to the long hours employes were compelled to work. In many stores in New-York cashlers were placed near the ceilings, where they were made to breathe the foulest of air. In one store, Miss Woodbridge said, the only ventilation obtained was through a tube which came into the street half a block from the building.

Mrs. Keyser of New-York City said there was a condition of aristocracy among those who manufactured goods and those who sold them. The Legislature had enacted laws which provided that, while the factories of the State should be inspected, the retail dealers, who sold the goods, were considered to be aristocrats, and their places of business exempted from inspection. This was unjust, for if the employes in a factory were to be protected by the law, there was no reason why the poor salesgirl in a big store should not be accorded equivalent protection. The people demand of the Legislature that something be done to change this unjust condition.

Among those present at the hearing was Mrs. Edward Lauterbach of New-York City. She represented the Consumers' League of New-York City. She did not come to deliver extended remarks in favor of the bill, but, when appealed to by the committee for an explanation of her ideas, she said that the Consumers' League was an organization which had two lists—a black and a white one—and that the merchants who were just to their employes were placed upon the latter, and those who were not were put upon the other. Merchants in New-York City appreciated the position of being upon the list of purity, and therefore accorded the league all aid in their power when the members investigated as to the treatment of employes. Mrs. Lauterbach advocated generally the Francis Fredericton of Albany, representing the Federation of Labor, and Miles O'Hara, representing the Congress of the Knights of Labor, said that these organizations favored the measure.

Myer Nusbaum and Edward Hackett of Albany stated that they appeared in opposition to the bill, representing the mercantile establishments, and asked for further time.

After hearing Monay Williams, representing the Working Women's Society, in favor of the bill, the committee adjourned for one week, when an opportunity will be given for the opposition to be heard.

THE CANALS AND THE NATION.

The Bill to Allow Paving Stones to be Dressed in Any State.

ALBANY, March 7.—The old discussion as to whether the Federal Government should contribute to the maintenance of the Erie Canal because of the inter-State commerce involved, was revived in the Senate this morning when the Canal Committee reported favorably the resolution of Mr. Higgins, (Rep., Cattaraugus,) calling upon the Government to pay New-York State three-fourths of the cost of maintaining the Erie Canal.

Senator Cantor objected to progressing it. He said it would result in transferring the canal system to the control of the general Government.

Senator Higgins asserted that this was an erroneous idea. The resolution simply calls on the Government to provide for the maintenance of that part of the canal from which it derives benefit on account of the inter-State traffic. He further said he believed it was the only way in which the $9,000,000 bill could be passed. If the people saw that a part of the cost of canal maintenance was to be paid by the Government they would feel more favorably toward the proposed measure. The resolution was in line with the policy of the Government.

Senator Cantor replied that this might be true, but it was a step toward Governmental control to which he believed the people would not consent.

The resolution was finally tabled with the understanding that it can be called up in twenty-four hours' notice.

The Assembly to-day ordered to third reading the bill to exempt paving stones from the operation of the ridiculous Tobin law of last year, which prohibits stone of any description that is used in the State or municipal works in this State from being dressed or carved anywhere but within the boundaries of this State. The suggestion to exempt paving stone from its operations emanated from Commissioner Brookfield, whose representatives on the floor were Messrs. Andrews and Reinhard of New-York.

THE RAINES BLANKET BALLOT BILL

To be Reported Favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Senate Judiciary Committee agreed to-day to report the Raines Blanket Ballot bill. The bill makes no provision for a paster. It provides that only in cities and villages containing a population of 5,000 is a personal registry to be required. The last day of registration prior to each election is made Friday, instead of Saturday.

The ballot is what is known in Ohio as the party column ballot. Emblems are to be chosen by each party organization or conventions or by special committees in case of independent parties. During national elections the name of the candidate for President appears at the head of the ticket just above the candidates for election. A single cross mark in the party column will indicate that the voter votes the straight ticket. Individual candidates may be voted for by making the mark just opposite the name of the individual candidate. A blank column is reserved, in which the name of a person which does not appear already on the ballot can be inserted and voted for.

The number of ballots to be printed in the State is fixed at 50 per cent. more than the number of voters registered. The 150-foot limit in reduced to 100 feet. A man can assist only two disabled or illiterate voters at a single election. Heavy penalties are attached to a violation of this provision. Back doors to booths are prohibited.

Mr. Raines said to-night that he has received indorsements of his bill from the Republican Club of New-York City and other political organizations throughout the State. He intends to push it along as rapidly as the Senate and Assembly will permit.

GUNNER CARTER ON THE RETIRED LIST

With Admiral Jouett He Captured a Vessel in Galveston Harbor.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—One of the most distinguished warrant officers of the navy has been placed on the retired list. He was one of the oldest gunners in the service, having been appointed from this city to the navy in May, 1859. He had previously served six years as an enlisted man. During his service he was unemployed but two years. He is William M. Carter, who for three or four years has been on duty at the Naval Magazine, at Craney Island, Virginia.

Carter is the subject of one of the most intensely interesting reports on the Navy Department files. He was the gunner who was with the then Lieutenant J. E. Jouett, on an expedition led by that officer with a detachment of men from one of the war vessels at Galveston in the early part of the war. Jouett and Carter narrowly escaped with their lives. They navigated the ship's boat into the enemy's harbor in an attempt to surprise and capture a rebel schooner. The project also included the destruction of a rebel steamer.

The boat load of Union sailors was discovered before they reached their goal, and they were fired upon. They managed to board the schooner, however, and while Jouett and Carter were attending to the enemy their own crew twice attempted to desert them. It was through Carter's courage that they were induced to return and carry the two officers back to the Union ship.

Carter had led the attack with the single gun with which the ship's boat was equipped, and it was due to his vigilance and bravery that Jouett was successful in the expedition. Carter was badly wounded.

Little was heard of the incident until long after the war, when Jouett made a report. It was thought that the submission of the report at the time would lead to dissensions and controversies which were, during the early days of the war, not profitable. Jouett finally became an admiral, and was placed on the retired list four or five years ago. His companion in this early expedition is now transferred to deserved retirement.

Two Flags for the Federal Building.

Two new flags have been received from Washington for the Federal Building. They measure 60 by 12 feet, and display large eagles.

It has been the custom to fly only one flag on the Federal Building, but a petition to Postmaster Dayton to have an American flag float daily above the south dome facing down Broadway has been favorably considered by the authorities in Washington.

Workmen were busy yesterday erecting a sixty-foot ball on the south dome, from which the additional flag of freedom will in future fly.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00
Direct Line - - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE.
NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Preliminary steps have been taken this week by the friends of St. John's Guild and the Orthopedic Hospital for another loan exhibition of women's portraits in the Autumn. The exhibition will be similar to the one held last year at the Academy of Design, which proved so successful and satisfactory in every respect. The management will probably be in the hands of the same committees, and it is possible that the exhibition may assume a somewhat wider scope than the first one, taking in also children's portraits, and possibly some of men. There will be new portraits by some of the best known French artists, many which were offered too late last year, and some which the committees have since discovered. Robert Waller, Jr., of 501 Fifth Avenue, was the Secretary of the exhibition last year, and the committees were:

Executive Committee—Henry Marquand, Chairman; Robert Waller, Jr., Secretary; James Speyer, Treasurer; Charles T. Barney, William F. King, H. Walter Webb, and Osgood Welsh.

Ladies' Committee—Mrs. Robert B. Potter, Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Mrs. J. Hobart Warren, and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg.

Artists' Committee—Francis Lathrop, Chairman; J. Carroll Beckwith, William M. Chase, R. Swain Gifford, F. D. Millet, B. C. Porter, and Stanford White.

—Lecture by Mme. Ragozin.—The first of a course of six lectures on "The Old Religion of India" was delivered yesterday by Mme. Zénaïda A. Ragozin at the Chapel of the Ascension, in West Eleventh Street. She was greeted by a large audience, which appreciated the spirited manner in which she delivered the discourse and her thorough knowledge of the subject. Some of those present were Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Miss Ruth Morgan, Prof. W. R. Ware, Prof. E. Delaven Perry, Dr. John P. Peters, and Clarence C. Buel.

—Progressive Euchre Party.—Card playing, which falls in the list of Lenten diversions, was participated in by a large party last night at the home of Mrs. Frank B. Keech, 14 East Sixty-fifth Street. Progressive euchre was the game, and all the prizes were of silver. Among those present were Miss Helen De Peyster, Miss Winthrop, Miss Gardiner, Miss Brewster, Miss May Barron, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Scott, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Mary Kearny, Miss Livingstone, and Messrs. George A. Morrison, Charles Morrison, Russell Landale, Floyd James, Cecil Landale, and Montgomery Strong.

—Lecture on the Sun.—Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the late Prof. R. A. Proctor, gave her lecture on "Giant Sun and His Family," in the assembly hall of the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, last night, under the auspices of the Board of Education. She briefly referred to the old theories with regard to the earth and the solar system, leading up to the theories of the astronomers of modern times. A sketch was given of the planets, comets, meteors, and shooting stars. The lecture was well attended.

—Dr. Depew's Dinner.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew gave a handsome dinner last evening at his home, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street. The various rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers and palms. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Howe, Col. and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Wysong, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Gambrill, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Paulding, James Otis, and Peter Marie.

—"Linen Shower" for Miss Louise Wilson.—Mrs. W. H. Kenyon of 321 West Eighty-second Street gave a "linen shower" and tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Louise Wilson, to whom the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, is soon to be married. A large number of the ladies of the church were present. Miss Wilson was the recipient of many pieces of choice needlework on linen, and the congratulations and best wishes of her friends.

—Social Incidents Yesterday.—The lecture on art given by Elliot Dangerfield, at the home of Miss MacClean, 7 East Sixty-third Street, was very largely attended yesterday. Among those who received was Mrs. Charles Welhar of 117 East Seventy-eighth Street. Granville Snelling gave another lecture on "The History of Architecture," at the Hotel Renaissance. Mrs. J. Watts Kearney of 17 East Fifty-fourth Street gave a luncheon.

—The Vedanta Philosophy.—The last lecture on "The Vedanta Philosophy," by Swomi Vivekananda of India, was given last evening at the home of Mrs. A. L. Barber, 871 Fifth Avenue. About 200 persons were present. Miss Thurston sang several songs. Mrs. Barber has kindly given her parlors for Saturday night, when Ernest F. Fenollosa of the Boston Art Museum will talk on "Art as Related to Science."

Mr. Parsons on Rapid Transit.

William Barclay Parsons, engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, lectured on rapid transit in other countries at a meeting of Good Government Club Q, held last night, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Washington Heights Branch, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

DEAFNESS.

And HEAD NOISES relieved by using Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums, new scientific invention. They are safe, comfortable, and invisible, have no wire or string attachment. Deafness has been relieved after 70 years' standing. Mr. George H. Wilson, inventor, is in charge of New-York office, and he will take pleasure in explaining and showing the merits of the drums. Write for pamphlet or call. Consultation and examination free. Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1,122 Broadway, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS
FOR FAMILY USE, HOTELS, STEAMSHIPS, &c.
UNDER THE WICKES PATENTS.
THE BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER CO., 860 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOT PLEASING TO PLATT

Continued from Page 1.

party advantage out of the Administration in this city. They are no longer so open in their claims that this was a Republican victory, or their demands that the party should be given the benefit of it.

"I do not know just the significance of the resolution adopted by the caucus, which makes party measures of those which command a two-thirds vote.

"The Platt men are finding that Gov. Morton is giving an example of independence which some of them did not expect. He, of course, is a Republican, and wants to see party harmony and as much party advantage as is possible; but he also seems to regard the wishes of the majority of the voters in this city, as they were expressed last November."

"What is the outlook for satisfactory police legislation?"

"That is a very difficult thing to tell. Those who are in a position to know do not talk about it. There seems, however, to be a disposition to delay action on the bills now pending until the Committee of Seventy's bill is ready. I do not believe the men at Albany who have a vote on these bills will care to face the people of the State if they do not give what the people want.

"I am not intimately connected with the preparation of the Seventy's Police bill, but I think it will be ready in a week or so."

Mr. Larocque was asked what significance he attached to the visit of Mr. Saxton and Mr. Fish to Mayor Strong. He said he had not learned anything in Albany which gave him a hint as to the cause or the results of it.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Seventy's Executive Committee, said a word to a reporter for The New-York Times on the duty of the Republican legislators in the matter of the Police Magistrates bill.

"The Republican Party has now control of the legislative and the executive department of the State," said Mr. Smith. "The responsibility rests upon it. No excuse for the non-performance of the duty imposed upon it by the late election will be of any avail to shield that party from the righteous indignation of the people. Some of the Police Justices now upon that bench have been proved to be the 'common enemies of mankind.' If the Republicans in the Legislature fail to remove them, then the people at the next election will declare that these Republicans are unworthy of public trust."

THAT VISIT TO MAYOR STRONG.

Saxton and Fish Could Get No Suggestions as to Amendments.

Mayor Strong did not desire to talk at length yesterday on the visit which Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish paid to him Wednesday night. He said that what his two callers had said about it in the morning newspapers was very fair. It is certain that at this conference the Mayor did not bind himself in any way to any amendments to pending reform legislation in Albany.

"I suggested," said the Mayor, "that it would be a good plan for the Legislature to take its cue from the sentiment of the people of this city, as reflected in the public press, relative to such legislation."

When the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker first reached Mayor Strong's house, the Mayor was glancing over an evening newspaper story telling that the two lawmakers were coming to see why bargains had not been kept and as the bearers of an "ultimatum." Messrs. Saxton and Fish were confronted with this, and they quickly repudiated any such ideas, and convinced the Mayor that they had no "ultimatum" concealed about them.

All efforts to get the Mayor to make any propositions as to amendments were useless. He wants what the people who elected him want. His visitors suggested that he had told Gov. Morton he did not approve of the bill providing for the commission of three to reorganize the Police Department in this city in its original form—that is, the cause giving the Governor the power to name the three Commissioners. The Mayor said that they would find, if they questioned the Governor about it, that what he said was that the 150,000 people of this city who had voted for him were of the opinion that the Mayor should appoint these Commissioners. The visitors then agreed that that was probably what the Governor had said in reference to it. It was at this point in the conversation that the Mayor suggested the advisability of the Legislature's taking its cue as to legislation for this city from the people of this city.

The Mayor made it very clear that the responsibility for legislation is with the Legislature, and not with the Mayor.

Messrs. Fish and Saxton were quoted as saying in Albany that the Mayor had determined to appoint ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild and ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy two of the three Commissioners to reorganize the police force if the bill gave him that power. The names of these two gentlemen in this same connection were published in Sunday's New-York Times. When asked about the matter yesterday, the Mayor said:

"While I am not in the habit of crossing a bridge until I come to it, I have given this matter some thought in a general way. I mentioned the names of these two gentlemen to Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish incidentally, as types of the right kind of men for such important work. I did not speak of them as men I had finally determined to appoint. I do not quite understand why they should have spoken of them as having been selected, if they have so spoken. This will be very important work, the reorganization of the police force of this city, and it should be done by a high-toned commission. Both of the gentlemen named are ex-Cabinet officers and men of the highest standing in the community."

THE COMMITTEE OF PACIFICATION

It Returns to Albany and Declares that Peace Is Assured.

ALBANY, March 7.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish, the commission on pacification to Mayor Strong, returned to Albany during the night from New-York, whither they went yesterday as a result of the conferences that were held here on Tuesday. Both gentlemen were in excellent humor, and both said that the threatened war clouds in the Republican Party had been dissipated.

Neither, however, would state how this miracle had been accomplished. They agreed that Mayor Strong had not been asked, nor had he volunteered to give, any pledges. They admitted that the Mayor had received them and treated them—as of necessity he should, considering the high positions they hold—with the utmost consideration; that they discussed local legislation; that the Mayor believed that the three most important city bills—the Police Commissioners, the Police Reorganization, and the Police Justices bills—should be passed, bestowing upon the Mayor the power of appointment of the bi-partisan Police Board, the three Commissioners to reorganize the department, and the naming of all the new Police Justices who will come into existence after the present board is wiped out of existence.

The Mayor was not asked, nor did he volunteer to give, any promise or pledge of any kind concerning the character or the names of the men whom he would select for these various positions. It was no secret, however, that two of the commission to reorganize the Police Department were two former Cabinet officers—Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison.

Mr. Fairchild's hostility to Tammany Hall is generally known; Gen. Tracy's fidelity to Mr. Platt has been of a generation's duration. The third Commissioner the Mayor has not decided upon, although he is said to have from four to five men of national reputation in mind. Some one has suggested Gen. Horace Porter's name to the Mayor as a good counterbalance to this commission.

Yet Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Mr. Fish do not differ in their estimates as to the final benefit to the party that is to follow the passage of these three bills.

"The Mayor is all right," said Lieut. Gov. Saxton. "Peace in the party is assured, and all the reform legislation necessary for New-York will be passed by this Legislature."

"There will be no trouble between this Legislature and Mayor Strong," observed Speaker Fish. "And, as I have said from the first, everything of a reform nature the Mayor may desire will be put upon statute books."

This afternoon Messrs. Saxton and Fish, accompanied by Senators Lexow and O'Connor, were in informal conference with Gov. Morton, the Committee on Pacification reporting in detail the result of their interview with Mayor Strong. The Governor expressed his satisfaction over the progress that has been made toward peace in the party.

Later it was learned by The New-York Times's correspondent that an amendment would be inserted in the Police Reorganization bill bestowing upon the present Police Commissioners all the powers necessary to reorganize the department. The Lexow committee is expected to report this bill on Tuesday morning, inasmuch as Mayor Strong is alleged to have approved the amendment that has been proposed. The bill will be made a special order for Wednesday or Thursday of next week. It will be the first of the police bills to be sent to and signed by the Governor. It is also asserted that the other two police bills will be withheld until this one becomes a law, in order to insure the good faith of Mayor Strong in permitting Mr. Platt's Police Commissioners to remain on the board until the reorganization scheme is perfected.

In Curing Torturing Disfiguring Skin Diseases

Cuticura

Works Wonders

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King-Edward-st., London. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

MRS. VANDERBILT BUYS A HOUSE

She Has Paid $250,000 for Property in Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, who on Tuesday last secured a divorce from her husband, W. K. Vanderbilt, has purchased from Ruth A. Brown the mansion situated on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

The deed of conveyance transferring the property was yesterday recorded in the Register's office.

The price paid by Mrs. Vanderbilt was therein stated to be $250,000.

A Dance Hall Burned Out.

Anderson's dance hall, on the second floor of the two-story brick building at 203 and 205 Thompson Street, was burned out yesterday morning.

The fire started in the hallway on the ground floor, and spread upstairs rapidly. The blacksmith's shop of Patrick McCann & Son, on the ground floor, was somewhat damaged by water. Eleven horses in a stable under the blacksmith's shop were saved.

The loss will amount to $800, of which $300 will fall on Anderson. He had no insurance.

Stole Because Without Pupils.

Johann Meyer Lee, twenty-six years old, who said she was a teacher of languages at 258 Lexington Avenue, was arrested in a Sixth Avenue store yesterday on a charge of shoplifting. Various small articles, valued at $8.58, were found under her long cape.

She admitted her guilt, and said that for some time she had been without pupils, and that she could not hope to secure any unless she was well dressed. She admitted giving a wrong address.

She was held in $100

MR. HEWITT ON EDUCATION

The Baptist Social Union Hears of the Work of Cooper Union.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED

Mr. Pratt Represented Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and James MacAllister Drexel Institute.

The Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island had a men's meeting and dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night and discussed "Industrial Education—Its Scope and Ends." The room was decorated with American flags, and a picture of Peter Cooper.

The guests of the union were ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, represting Cooper Institute; Frederick B. Pratt of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and James MacAllister, LL. D., of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

President Edgar L. Marston presided, and after the dinner introduced Mr. Hewitt, who said:

"The first thing that strikes one in connection with the industrial schools in this country is that they are of recent growth, and the second is that they were all founded by men who were architects of their own fortunes, and that during their own lifetime they expended the money that they had honestly gained for the benefit of their fellowmen. These schools are to be distinguished from colleges in that colleges have been largely founded by money that has been left to them.

"Peter Cooper became the leader among men who have far surpassed him in their benefactions. Mr. Cooper was born in New-York in 1791; his parents were patriots, and lost all that they had in the war for independence. He told me he never attended school more than six months during his life; he could write, but he could not spell correctly. He began to earn his living when he was nine yeas old, and from that time until he was twenty he was the mainstay of his family. He was apprenticed to a coachmaker, and at first received $50 a year. He then lived with his grandmother, and obtained such education as he could by the light of a candle in his room at night. It was while studying in this way that he resolved that if he could get the means New-York should be delivered from the reproach that it had no night school where a working boy could learn to read and write and cipher.

"When I first knew him he had about $400,000 and he had dedicated it all to the building of a school. He purchased one lot at a time until he obtained the land on which Cooper Union stands. The land cost him $130,000. He began to build in 1853, but the panic of 1857 curtailed the means at his command. When he began to build he had about $500,000. His two children always encouarged him to go on with his project, and said to him 'Don't mind us; we can always get our living by some honest means.'

"He completed the building in 1859, and when it was finished he had put into it his bottom dollar, but had executed the great purpose of his life to benefit the working people of this city, and to do so staked his all. Before Cooper Union was finished he had agitated for night schools in New-York, and may almost be said to have been their author in this city.

"His education was not sufficient to carry out his plans, and there were then no models for him to follow. His idea was to not attempt to do anything in New-York that was done by any schools, but to do that which was done nowhere else. There were then no libraries, reading rooms, or free lectures to which workingmen could go, and he collected all of the journals and magazines of this and every other country to provide instruction and recreation. All of the literature of this sort always has been worn to shreds before the next issue has been received. We concluded to open the reading room on Sundays, and now the religious journals are also worn to shreds, and they have become an agency for great good on Sundays.

"It was determined to educate mechanics and artisans, and I was placed in charge of the work. I got the ideas that I needed from Dr. Lyon Playfair's report of the first English exhibition. I concluded that no valuable education for the working classes could be a success unless it was based on mathematical instruction, and we provided for a mathematical basis and then made its application possible. Large provisions were made for the study of physics, chemistry, and the other arts.

"The first year's exhibition filled the hall with those who went through curiosity to see what had been done, and it has been filled annually for thirty-five years. The standard of education is high, and the discipline is strict. The work is more thorough thtn it was at the college that I attended. No one is graduated who has not received a first class certificate in each course.

"We have 2,500 in attendance, but never more than twenty have been graduated at a time after completing the full course. Of the 500 or 600 graduates, there is not one who has not made an honorable place for himself.

"Among those who have been graduated are Recorder Goff, Judge Fitzgerald, and John F. O'Rourke, Chief Engineer of the Poughkeepsie bridge. Mr. O'Rourke never had a day's scientific education except in Cooper Union, and he built that bridge. Our students are to be found everywhere.

"It was found that our graduates could do better if we conferred degrees as we are empowered to do, and we conferred twenty-five or thirty of them, all for civil engineering. At once the applications to the scientific school were more than doubled, and next year we will graduate 100 men.

"Cooper Union occupies a narrow line, but it is thorough in that line. An art school was early instituted for women. It surpassed our expectations, and the women, who now graduate can readily obtain from $600 to $2,500 a year in compensation for their work.

"Our young women are filling the best positions in the land because they are worthy to do so, and I know that Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate will not object to my stating publicly that Mrs. Choate is one of our graduates. It has proved that there is a career for the new woman of this century who is freed from all the shackles of the past, and every agency of education must do what it can for her.

"Barnard College is doing a grand work for women, and I hope that some one will give the $100,000 needed to buy the site for the new college. Women should receive as high an education as men. Those who know the history of the past century know that it was a period of ebullition of freedom. The nineteenth century is a period of evolution in mechanics, culminating in electrical discoveries. No man can estimate the limit of this progress. It has created fortunes in the hands of many men who have risen from narrow circumstances, and many of them feel that they have a work to do, and they have commenced to do it. Mr. Pratt gave all that could be advantageously used for the Pratt Institute, and Mr. Drexel handsomely endowed Drexel Institute.

The eighteenth century will be known as the era of liberty; the nineteenth century as the era of the evolution of force, and the twentieth century as the era of universal education, until the reproach that there is a human being uneducated shall cease to exist."

Mr. Pratt reviewed the history of Pratt Institute, and Mr. McAllister the work that the Drexel Institute is accomplishing.

MASONIC TEMPLE FOR ALBANY

TO ARISE ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST LODGEHOUSE IN AMERICA.

The Story of the Establishment of Freemasonry in This Country from Its First Introduction.

ALBANY, March 7.—Plans have been prepared, and shortly there will rise on the site of the first lodgehouse of Free and Accepted Masons in this country, corner of Maiden Lane and Lodge Street, a stately and solid structure.

There are in Albany eleven Masonic bodies, with a membership of close on to 2,500. For years these bodies have leased quarters, which have been exceedingly cramped at times. By act of the Legislature of 1891 a new Masonic Temple Commission was formed, and it has secured grounds and plans for a one-hundred-thousand-dollar building, which will be begun early in May.

Masonic Temple.
To be Built in Albany, N. Y.

By its constitution the Grand Chapter meets in Albany annually, and other bodies would meet here oftentimes were the accommodations adequate. The proposed new temple will be used exclusively for Masonic purposes.

Freemasonry in Albany dates back more than a century and a half. The first lodge was No. 74, (Registry of Ireland,) and was composed of officers in the Second Battalion Royal, holding a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, dated Oct. 16, 1737. These officers brought with them a large and valuable library of rare books, which they left when the battalion was ordered away, and which is still intact in the Female Academy here. During the stay of the soldiers in Albany a number of residents had been admitted to the lodge, and, when the battalion was ordered to another post, the officers left authority for the resident members to continue their communications. Masters Lodge purchased from the City of Albany a plot of ground on the northwest corner of Lodge Street and Maiden Lane, and the city having given an adjoining piece of land, a lodgehouse was erected, the cornerstone being laid May 12, 1768. This first lodgehouse in America was occupied by Masters Lodge and the Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection, (Scottish Rite.)

After an occupancy of some years by these bodies, the house was leased to St. Peter's Church for a rectory, and the rectory which replaced the lodgehouse still stands. The Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection was instituted by Henry Andrew Francken, who came from Jamaica, Dec. 20, 1767, and that body still retains its original charter. The Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem (Scottish Rite) was organized at the same time.

Since 1798 the Grand Chapter has held its annual communications in Albany.

Before the Revolutionary War lodges in this country were held under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of England, and were denominated Provincial Grand Lodges and were subject to the supervision of the Grand Lodge of England. The initial lodge constituted in Albany under these conditions was Union Lodge, on Feb. 21, 1765. It was under the authority of George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master, and Peter W. Yates was made Worshipful Master. The name of the lodge was afterward changed to Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 3.

On March 5, 1768, Masters Lodge came in under the new dispensation, and had to accept No. 5. Its first Master was William Gamble, and its first Wardens were Samuel Stringer and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.

John Hanmer, well skilled in ancient lectures and the modes of work as practiced in England, came to Albany in 1793 and remained for seven years. He awakened much interest in Freemasonry, and during his stay, on Nov. 14, 1796, Temple Lodge, No. 14, was established, he being the first Master. Also while here Temple Chapter, No. 5, of which he was High Priest, and the Grand Chapter, of which he was Secretary, were organized, as was Temple Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templars, in 1797.

Washington Lodge, No. 85, was formed in 1841; Ancient City Lodge, No. 452, in 1852; Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, in 1856; De Witt Clinton Council in 1861; Capital City Chapter, No. 242, in 1870, and Guttenberg Lodge, (German,) No. 737, in 1873.

Mr. Dailey Thinks He's Badly Used.

John D. Dailey, who for three years has been towing and unloading scows of the Street-Cleaning Department at Hart's Island, has sent a letter to Commissioner Waring, protesting against having his bids for further dumping ignored. Mr. Dailey says that Col. Waring is sending all the garbage out to sea, whereas he can tow it in all weathers to Hart's Island at a saving of $6 per scow. He also maintains that unless a certain shallow spot on the island is completely filled in it will prove a source of danger to the residents when the warm weather arrives.

Col. Waring sent an unfavorable reply to the communication, and the garbage will be sent out to sea instead of up the Sound.

SYNDICATE BOND ISSUES

Gold Payments Not Now Discussed for the First Time.

TIMIDITY REGARDING THEM IN 1877

Comparisons in History Show the Situation Which the President Overcame, Thus Preserving the National Credit.

History's fashion of repeating itself has been illustrated in the new Government bond issue. There is nothing new in the terms of the contract with the present syndicate, except the basis of interest assured the buyers. In the refunding operations, which brought out 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds, the Government was glad to sell its bonds at par. It held the syndicate to purchases at par, even when the price in the open market was lower. Any subsequent syndicate would, of course, keep clear of that danger.

Points of similarity in the Government contracts with the syndicates of the refunding period and the present operations appear in provisions for exclusive rights by the syndicate and options to handle other Government issues, in questions raised regarding the intentions of the Government to pay principal and interest of the bonds in gold, and in the designation of banks as national depositories for syndicate purposes.

The refunding contract was made Aug. 24, 1876. It bound the Government to Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, August Belmont & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co.—the houses behind the present operations—and their associates, giving the syndicate not only control of the $40,000,000 issue immediately proposed, but also "the exclusive right to subscribe for the remainder, namely $200,000,000, or any portion of said loan authorized to be issued" until June 30, 1877. This was an exclusive option for nearly eleven months. The syndicate further bound the Government that "any sales of bonds ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, by authority of law, except those that it may become necessary to sell to pay judgments of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, shall be made through the parties of the second part," (the syndicate.)

The contract had been drawn when Lot M. Morrill was Secretary of the Treasury. John Sherman became Secretary when operations under it began. On April 6, 1877, Secretary Sherman wrote to the Messrs. Rothschild, saying that he hoped to refund the 4½ per cents. then in course of issue into 4 per cents., and adding: "I hope you and your associates will be able to engage with me to place this bond on the market when $200,000,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds have been sold."

Question was raised at about this time regarding the payment of the bonds in gold. H. C. Fahnestock wrote to Secretary Sherman on April 14, 1877, saying: "I learn that some of the parties in interest here state that it is your purpose to make the 4 per cent. bonds upon their face specifically payable in gold coin." (The 4½ per cents., sale of which had begun, were made "payable in coin.") "I understand," Mr. Fahnestock added, "that some of our friends are cabling to-day to London that the 4s will be payable in gold, and that in all $250,000,000 of 4½s will be sold." Mr. Sherman replied, on April 16, that "the terms of the new bonds will have to conform to the words of the law, 'payable in coin.'"

In order to allay anxiety on this account among investors, Assistant Secretary H. F. French addressed a note to Secretary Sherman on April 19, in which he said:

"The legal effect of the clause, 'redeemable in coin of the standard value of the United States July 14, 1870, (the date of the law in which the issue was authorized,) is, in the 4½ per cent. bonds now issued, to make them payable in gold coin of that standard, or in the silver dollars then existing, of which none are now to be found. Dr. Linderman says probably not 100 of them are now in existence."

"The statute phrase, 'in a bond now issued,' would be equivalent to payable in coin, which, again, is equivalent to payable in gold coin, because only gold coins are legal tenders for an amount above $5.

"If, therefore, the Government issue a bond payable in coin, it should be in such coin as the law recognizes as coin, and not in an obsolete currency like the silver coin recognized in the act of 1870. The phrase 'redeemable in coin of the present standard value' was designed as a guarantee to holders of the bonds that they should not be paid in coin of less value than gold of the then standard value."

On May 11, 1877, the syndicate clinched its option for exclusive control of all Government bonds by an amended contract, restricting issues to July 1 to $5,000,000.

Tendencies in Congress increased public apprehension that the new bonds might not be paid in gold. Assistant Secretary French accordingly issued a statement on June 11, 1877, in which his former opinion was put in set form, partly as follows:

"The act of April 1, 1873, declared silver not to be a tender for such bonds.

"Any act which shall declare silver coin a tender for such bonds is an attempt to insert an element not in the contract, an element expressly excluded by the promisor by the act of 1873.

"And as it cannot be known what bonds have been transferred since the act of 1873, all bonds under the act of 1870 must be paid in gold coin of the standard value named therein—23.22 grains of pure gold to the dollar."

Even this declaration failed to be wholly reassuring. On June 12, J. & W. Seligman & Co. forwarded to Secretary Sherman a clipping from The New-York Times, which reflected the fear that if the silver men should succeed in their struggle for an unlimited issue of legal-tender silver dollars, the bonds might be paid, principal and interest, in that coin.

August Belmont wrote to Secretary Sherman on June 14, urging upon him the "vital importance of an official expression, over your own signature, in the sense of the letter of Assistant Secretary French.

"The misrepresentation of your views * * * makes it, in my opinion, absolutely necessary that you should, in the most unequivocal terms, express your determination to pay the bonded debt of the United States in gold coin.

"All the elections upon this question of honesty and dishonesty, (the difference merits no other name,) ever since Pendleton's disastrous greenback platform in 1868, have proved that the majority of our people, in spite of the false teachings of unscrupulous demagogues on both sides of the House, are determined to preserve the public faith untarnished.

"You will, in my opinion, insure the success of your financial measure and add greatly to your high and prominent political position, if you will unequivocally declare that the funded debt of the Government can only be redeemed, principal and interest, in gold coin, and that until otherwise agreed upon by the mutual consent of the great commercial nations of the United States, England, France, and Germany, the silver dollar can only be accepted as an auxiliary standard for the payment of fractional indebtedness."

Secretary Sherman was not yet ready to make public expression, as requested by Mr. Belmont and the Messrs. Seligman. He wrote to Mr. Belmont on June 16 that he thought such expression might be inexpedient and defeat the object in view, because as an executive officer he had no power to pass on the question, and his attempt to do so would unite opposing forces and create excitement and personal and political animosities.

"As to whether Congress and the people," he added, "would ever undertake to pay either principal or interest of the bonded debt, and especially the bonds sold since 1873, in silver, I have a firm conviction that the question will never seriously be raised. These bonds will be paid, principal and interest, in gold coin. The people of the United States have always been extremely sensitive as to the public credit. They never have, for the sake of an apparent profit, yielded any question involving the public honor."

On June 18, Secretary Sherman wrote again to Mr. Belmont, reiterating his views as to the inexpediency of a declaration, but adding that he would give in any way that might be most effective his assent, in public or private, to the payment of the 4 per cent. bonds in gold coin alone.

"The idea of offering these bonds at par in gold," he wrote, "and then contemplating their payment in some subsequent legislation in silver coin, is so obnoxious to me that I would repel it almost as an insult. * * * If, therefore, those engaged in the sale of these bonds should, after full reflection, think that I ought to give the weight of my official influence in clearing away an honest doubt, I will do it, but would prefer not to seem by a formal declaration to suggest a belief that I think Congress or the American people would ever resort to such an expedient to make easier the payment of their debts."

Such a declaration was thought necessary, and it was brought about by a letter expressing the general fear, by Assistant Secretary French to Secretary Sherman, to which, on June 19, 1877, the Secretary made reply, saying:

"Under laws now in force, there is no coin issued or issuable in which the principal of the 4 per cent. bonds is redeemable or the interest payable except the gold coins of the United States of the standard value fixed by law in force on July 14, 1870, when the bonds were authorized.

"The Government exacts in exchange for these bonds payment at their face in such gold coin, and it is not to be anticipated that any future legislation of Congress, or any action of any department of the Government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds or the payment of the interest thereon in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coin exacted by the Government in exchange for the same.

"The essential element of good faith in preserving the equality in value between the coinage in which the Government receives and that in which it pays these bonds will be sacredly preserved by the Government and the people of the United States, whatever may be the system of coinage which the general policy of the nation may at any time adopt.

"This principle is impressed upon the text of the law of July 14, 1870, under which the 4 per cent. bonds are issued, and requires, in the opinion of the executive department of the Government, the redemption of these bonds and the payment of their interest in coin of equal value with that which the Government receives from its issue."

This declaration, given out to the press, calmed all fears and immediately revived the market for the bonds.

The subject of using banks as national depositories in syndicate operations came up in August, 1877, when Secretary Sherman asked the opinion of Attorney General Devens regarding it. The Attorney General in reply, on Aug. 30, quoted Section 5,153 of the Revised Statutes, which confers authority on the Secretary of the Treasury thus to designate banks. He submitted a full opinion that under this statute the Secretary, if he deemed it expedient, might use the banks for this purpose.

Fault finding with the contract made with Messrs. Belmont and Morgan last month is robbed of its force, in view of the conditions attending it. These gentlemen and their associates were, of course, mindful of the experience of their houses in the refunding loans, as above outlined. They knew that silver legislation had advanced to a stage hardly apprehended when the fear of rash legislation made investors timid in 1877. Silver advocates as recently as the date of the present contract were rejoicing in the hope that the Government might be forced to a silver basis. In the face of active hostility in Congress, Secretary Sherman's objection to a public assurance by an executive officer of the Government that the bonds would be paid in gold, applied as a positive check to Secretary Carlisle. Secretary Sherman feared results which were in positive evidence with Secretary Carlisle. There seemed no occasion or justification for any utterance from the President beyond his official message to Congress on the subject.

Of course, the syndicate would not have paid 104½ for bonds payable in silver. Its members relied confidently on the good faith of the Government. They gave Congress a chance to make the issue on a 3 per cent. basis. Neglect to use this chance was chargeable alone to Congress. When a gold bond was not authorized the syndicate had to take risks in a market in which discredit had been cast officially on the issue.

The public has gained some insight into the labor and expense devolving on the syndicate in carrying out the contract to which it bound itself. There is now also universal recognition of the delicate and difficult task imposed on the President in this matter, and the success of the loan, when failure might have attended it, except for its masterly management by the President and the syndicate, confirms, through the eagerness of investors, the opinion all along held in the financial district that the President had added to the list of obligations of the country to him. The loan has been splendidly placed, and every bond buyer or bond seeker is perfectly convinced, not only that the President did the best thing possible to maintain the high credit of the Government, but that every Government issue will be paid in coin as good as that received for it.

Aid for the Unfortunates.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeals, (No. 66,) for the man who lost both arms in a railroad accident; (No. 67,) for the expenses of moving a consumptive man and his family to Denver, and (No. 68) for a respectable aged widow:

Mrs. P. S. Halstead, $30; Samuel Keyser, $25; "C. R. C.," $20; H. H. Nathan, "E. V. J.," Charles M. Meeker, M. D., $15 each; James E. Boyd, "M. E. K.," "C. H. R.," "Ida M.," Mrs. H. D. Gibson, "A Friend," J. Cartledge, Jr., George H. Brown, $10 each; "M. W. P.," "M. L. W.," Mrs. E. C. L., $5 each; "E. I. B.," $2; Mrs. F. D. Barker, "C.," and "A Sister Widow," $1 each.

Of the $150 required for No. 66 but $55 has been received; of the $150 for No. 67, but $81, and for No. 68, but $94. The society hopes that the public will complete the necessary sums.

Suspended the Two Pilots.

A collision occurred on Feb. 18 in the Hudson River off Christopher Street between the ferryboat Kingston and a float that was being towed by the tug C. C. Clark and the New-York Lighterage Company's Tug No. 9. The local Inspectors of Steamboats yesterday decided that Pilots James Tobin and Hugh Cassidy were responsible for the collision, and suspended them for fifteen days.

CANNON TALKS CLAPTRAP

Makes a Statement of the Expenditures of the Last Congress.

SHREWD PARTISAN COMPARISON

The Fact that Reed's Congress Is Responsible for a Large Share of the Appropriations Ignored.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—"Joe" Cannon of Illinois, who is a partisan, has turned out a statement of expenditures made by the Fifty-third Congress, compared with those made by the Fifty-second and the Fifty-first Congresses. With zeal and pride he directs attention to the fact that the Fifty-second Congress spent more money than the Fifty-first, and that while the Fifty-third spent less than the Fifty-second, it is still ahead of the Fifty-first in allowing the expenditure of public treasure. Cannon knows all about expenditures, and if he was disposed to tell the story from the Democratic side he would admit that the Fifty-second Congress could not escape expenditures authorized by its predecessor, and that the permanent expenditures which have become enormous, have come down from the Fifty-first Congress as a costly and embarrassing heritage, which the Democrats would be glad to get rid of, but cannot.

Cannon makes some point of the expenditures authorized for the future, but not yet made, and which the Republicans will be required to meet for the extension of the navy and for other purposes. The Republicans helped to authorize them, and all together they do not compare with the expenditures contemplated by the Fifty-first Congress, and which the Democrats have been required to appropriate for because the Republicans had made the laws calling for the money. The suggestion of Cannon about the pensions is unfair, as it loses sight of the fact that business in the Pension Office has been attended to with great promptness under the present Administration, but that the pension expenditures have been decreasing lately because applications have fallen off and there have been many deaths of pensioners.

Cannon's figures touching this Congress are not challenged as inaccurate. The official figures, to be published by the majority, will not differ from those of Cannon materially, but Mr. Sayres will meet some of the deductions of Cannon as to the meaning of past appropriations.

Mr. Cannon's tabulated statement is as follows:

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Agricultural	$4,827,253.50
Army	48,820,000.98
Diplomatic and Consular	3,367,840.00
District of Columbia	11,366,060.32
Fortifications	7,977,738.09
Indian	23,648,300.88
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	43,058,427.50
Military Academy	837,360.75
Navy	55,677,690.41
Pensions, including deficiencies	288,329,751.69
Post Office	150,133,921.60
River and harbor	25,136,295.00
Sundry Civil	67,148,646.21
Deficiencies	22,659,690.23
Miscellaneous	11,282,436.37
Permanent appropriations	224,115,261.00
Total	$988,417,183.34

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Agricultural	$6,447,495.50
Army	48,534,079.60
Diplomatic and Consular	3,161,490.00
District of Columbia	10,731,197.18
Fortifications	4,944,331.00
Indian	15,518,288.22
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	43,765,985.78
Military Academy	861,473.45
Navy	45,647,446.38
Pensions, including deficiencies	335,092,756.85
Post Office	164,335,590.95
River and Harbor	21,154,218.00
Sundry Civil	69,381,388.08
Deficiencies	16,358,221.01
Miscellaneous	3,729,422.00
Permanent appropriations	237,332,153.92
Total	$1,027,104,547.92

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Agricultural	$6,527,373.06
Army	46,845,492.77
Diplomatic and Consular	3,138,992.70
District of Columbia	11,291,321.82
Fortifications	4,331,561.50
Indian	19,033,513.17
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	43,198,805.77
Military Academy	870,796.74
Navy	55,043,204.03
Pensions, including deficiencies	202,963,140.00
Post Office	176,782,597.41
River and Harbor	11,643,180.00
Sundry Civil	81,392,135.95
Deficiencies	21,549,083.25
Miscellaneous	977,956.55
Permanent appropriations	214,148,636.32
Total	$990,338,691.04

Referring to this table Mr. Cannon says:

From this statement it appears that the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress, when Mr. Reed was Speaker of the House and the President, House, and Senate were Republican, were, in round numbers, $980,000,000, while the appropriations for the Fifty-second Congress, when the House was Democratic and Mr. Crisp was Speaker, were, in round numbers, $1,027,000,000, and the appropriations for this Congress, with President, House, and Senate all Democratic, are, in round numbers, $990,000,000. Moreover, the late sale of thirty-year 4 per cent. United States bonds—the payment of interest upon which is permanent—swells the total of appropriations for this and the next fiscal year by $2,900,000, making the grand total actually appropriated by this Congress, in round numbers, $993,000,000. This exceeds the appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress, called by our Democratic friends "The Billion-Dollar Congress," in round numbers, by $5,000,000.

This Congress, furthermore, in addition to the actual increase of appropriations, has authorized public works to be done under contract, leaving the next Congress to make appropriations therefor, as follows:

By Fortification act:	
Fifty twelve-inch mortars	$325,000
By Sundry Civil act:	
Public buildings	$5,260,000
Lighthouses	210,000
Revenue cutter, Pacific Coast	125,000
Denver Mint building	400,000
Rock Island bridge	390,000
Total	$6,385,000
District of Columbia Appropriation act:	
Sewers	$261,764
Naval Appropriation act:	
Two new battle ships, six gunboats, and three torpedo boats	$9,905,000
Armament therefor, which will probably cost	4,810,000
Total	$14,715,000
Grand total	$21,686,764

Thus the appropriations and authorizations of this Congress are seen to be, in round numbers, $1,015,000,000.

The appropriations for the public service, as a rule, make dry reading, but to the careful student of public questions they tell more of the policies of Administrations and parties than can be gathered from volumes of words and protestations.

I call attention to the fact that the appropriations for pensions to the defenders of the republic in war, and to their widows and orphans, by this Congress, under Cleveland, are $42,129,616 less than those made by the Fifty-second Congress—the last two years under Harrison. This $42,000,000 decrease gives in figures the tangible result of an unfriendly—I will go further and say, unjust—administration of the pension laws under Cleveland.

This Congress has wholly failed to provide sufficient revenues, while it has increased appropriations. In the meantime the Administration has rejected every practical effort of the minority to assist in remedying the evils that beset the Treasury.

This is a Government of the people, through parties, and there can come no true relief in the premises until the people correct the error made in 1892, by giving the Republican Party full power in 1896, thereby enabling that party to write its policy in legislation and administration.

Intelligent persons will be amused by this chapter of Cannon's, but they will not give it much consideration.

No Secret About It.

Physicians have had the formula of Scott's Emulsion for 20 years and know they can always depend upon it as being exactly the same. It contains the purest Norway Cod-liver Oil, the best Hypophosphites and chemically pure Glycerine, made into a perfect Emulsion that does not separate or grow rancid like other so-called Emulsions. There have been many things presented as substitutes, but there is nothing that can take its place in Consumption and all wasting diseases.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

AN EXHIBITION OF MADONNAS

Pictures Shown for the Benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid Association.

A loan collection of Madonnas may be seen at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, on Thirty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The rooms are open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and the opportunity is thus offered to inspect an interesting exhibition of pictures and at the same time to assist a most deserving charity, the Little Mothers' Aid Association.

Many art objects may be seen—pictures, sculptures, wood carvings, embroideries, and engravings, as well as cabinet articles unique and rare. The beautiful painting by Dagnan-Bouveret, entitled "The Virgin," is alone worth the visit, and is one of the most successful and famous of the many works by this able young Frenchman. It has the charm of sentiment that he knows so well how to express and it is drawn and painted with exquisite feeling and wonderful technical skill. Its noble conception makes it one of the masterpieces of modern art. By Edelfelt, the same subject, the Mother and the Christ Child, is treated quite differently and yet much the same. Each of the painters has given the personal touch and each expresses ably the quiet dignity and purity of the subject.

The Munich painter, Pegelheim has a strong, well-executed picture, and there is a large cartoon, a design for stained glass, by Will H. Low. A little water color of the Flight into Egypt is by Carroll Beckwith, and Guy Rose and Arlid Rosenkranz contribute similar subjects. Various pictures attributed to the better known of the old masters will be found to be most interesting, if not always authentic, and the quaint treatment, the laborious detail and the absurd anachronisms of many cannot fail to repay serious study.

There are Virgins on mother-of-pearl, on stucco, and engraved on ivory. In one case she is painted, or rather, perhaps, enameled, on glass, the art of which is said to be now lost. Many engravings of the Madonna, the Holy Family, the Flight into Egypt, the Shepherd's Offering, the Nativity, and the Adoration are loaned by the dealers and by private parties. Placed together on the walls, they give opportunity for comparison and study not often offered.

An admission fee is charged, and it is hoped that a substantial sum will be the result. The galleries have been courteously donated by M. Durand-Ruel, and the ladies in charge have given their time and opened their purses. Many unfortunate little ones who, having the care of younger children while their parents are at work, debarred from participating in the outings of the various fields and charities, are, by the kindly offices of this association, given an occasional glimpse of green fields, a taste of pure air, and a little time to enjoy the pleasures of the country.

TAILORS TO HAVE A JUDGMENT SALE

Favor Making All Employes Pay Their Debts or Lose Their Jobs.

The Merchant Tailors' Society at its meeting at 241 Fifth Avenue last night decided to have a judgment sale on March 23 at noon in the Real Estate Exchange.

The Secretary of the Judgment Committee, E. N. Doll, reported that he had at present judgments for $11,890, and he expected that amount to be increased to $15,000 in a short time.

"Six members have written," said Mr. Doll, "advising against our having a judgment sale. We have had such excellent results from the sales that we ought to have one this year at once."

B. R. Merwin said: "Many debtors, fearing publication, have begun to pay up, and it would not be fair to them if, after all, there would be no sale of judgments."

President Emil Twyeffort said the society would be in close touch with the National Exchange if it held its annual judgment sales. He asked if any of those present cared to speak against holding the sale. There were no responses.

L. S. Davidson said that the system of judgment sales was bringing him money from a man who owed him a bill for seventeen years.

"I never could find him," he added. "He even changed a part of his name, but the fear of getting his name into the newspapers as a delinquent debtor brought him to the point of making terms with me. He is now paying up."

Secretary Doll said that forty tailors so far had assigned their claims to the Merchant Tailors' Society against about eighty-five debtors.

Secretary Doll offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this society respectfully asks the co-operation and moral support of the merchants and corporations of this city in minimizing the credit system of the retail trades, by signing a petition to read "That every employe shall pay his just personal acccounts under penalty of dismissal from their service."

Mr. Doll said the Business Men's Association of Cohoes, N. Y., was agitating along the lines of his resolution, and also favored the re-enactment of the law of imprisonment for debt.

WHISKY TRUST PROPERTIES TURNED OVER

Long List of Distilleries Under Control of the Receivers.

PEORIA, Ill., March 7.—The transfer of the Whisky Trust properties to the receivers was filed in the Recorder's office here to-day.

The list includes the properties here and in Chicago, together with the property of the Bay View and Pacific Companies in San Francisco; the International and Des Moines, Iowa; the Phoenix, Rice, and the Riverdale, in Cook County, Illinois; the Hogan Valley, the Dair, and the Valley, in Dearborn County, Indiana; the Orange Valley and the Mayflower, in Hamilton, Ohio; the Meiners in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; the White Mills, in Cincinnati; the Martin, in Kansas City; the St. Joseph, and the Independence of Jackson County, Missouri; the Davis, in Scioto County, Ohio; the Fayette, in Seneca, New-York; the Eagle Mills, in Marion County, Indiana; the Ohio, in Lynchburg County, Ohio; the Beaver Valley of Green County, Ohio; the Canton of Fulton County, and Krauze of Tazewell County, Illinois; the Carroll of Carroll County, Kentucky, and the Dorset and Wulftange, Covington and Petersburg, all in the same State.

Negro Minstrel Arnold Dead.

The negro minstrel, Arnold, who was severely burned at the Columbus Theatre on the night of Feb. 28, during a performance of "On the Mississippi," died at the Harlem Hospital yesterday.

UNION PRISONERS OF WAR DINE

A Bill of Fare Reminding Them of Libby and Other Prisons—Speeches by Major S. M. Logan and Others.

The New-York Association of Union Prisoners of War held its sixteenth annual dinner last night in the Murray Hill Lyceum. More than 100 members were present.

Among those present were Gen. Alexander Shaler of Ridgefield, N. J., President of the association; William M. Abbott, Charles F. Wilson, Frederick A. Rowe of Brooklyn, Capt. Charles E. Hyatt, Daniel M. Farrand, George B. Tench, Major S. M. Long, Secretary of the National Association; Capt. Patin H. Sims of Brooklyn, George Armstrong, Peter O'Donnel, Louis Bradbury, Patrick Dempsey, and Richard Ware.

The menu was as follows:

Pea Soup—Old Belle Isle Style.
Gherkins—Pemberton.
Olives—Libby and Sons.
Table Celery—a la Saulsbury.
Boiled Salmon—Same as served to the colored troops when captured.
Roast Turkey—Sauce on march to the sea.

SIDE DISHES.

Cornmeal Mush—Nigger peas.
Mule-hoof jelly, very nice.
Roast Beef—The kind that the officers did not have at Macon.

RELISHES.

Poke Greens—Boiled with mule corned beef.
Claret—On tap by all Southern prison keepers.

DESERT.

Cornmeal Cake—Sweetened with molasses.

FRUITS.

Bad luck.

BONBONS.

In boxes from Andersonville.
Ice Cream—Very best Florence style.
Genuine old Confederate coffee.
Frosted cornbread.

The guests will help themselves and bring their own knife and fork.

P. S.: A deposit will be required on tin cups and plates.

Letters of regret were read from Major Charles G. Davis, President of the National Association, and others.

Speeches were made by Major S. M. Logan, who said the ex-prisoners expect some recognition from the next Congress; Gen. Shaler, Capt. C. E. Hoyt, and Col. H. B. Masters.

PRESENTED "CUPID AND PSYCHE"

Members of the Polytechnic Dramatic Association Seen in Burlesque.

A fashionable, intelligent, and generous audience filled the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night to witness the first performance by the Polytechnic Dramatic Association of the original three-act musical burlesque, "Cupid and Psyche."

The stage setting was excellent, and the scenes were pleasing to the eye, while the costumes were of a brilliant nature.

The music was of a lively character, taken as a whole, the performance was well rendered, and praise was heard on all sides for the young students of Brooklyn's favorite collegiate institute, who made up the cast as follows:

King Hyphlushius, Psyche's Royal Papa, Ralph Harrison Thompson
Pan, God of the Woods, Fields and Prospect Park, Allan Fraser
Cupid, Emil August Tauchert
Somnus, God of Sleep, W. Percival Henshaw
Zephyros, the West Wind, Sterling Sherman Beardsley
Arrestus, Chief of Acropolitan Police, Valentine H. Seaman, Jr.
Hocuspocus, a Wizard, Richard Mott Cahoone
Charon, of the Union Ferry Company, Frederic Morrison Pike
A Politician, Paul Bonynge
Venus, Miss Guy H. Hubbard
Octavia, Psyche's Miss C. L. Abbott
Zenobia, Elder Sisters, Miss Charles C. Putnam, Jr.
Royal Astronomers, J. Howard Rhoades, Alexander B. Gale.
Lovers and Courtiers, W. H. McDonald, W. H. Maxwell
Psyche, Frank B. Ogilvie
Chorus of Lovers, Acropolitan Police, Imps, Slaves and Courtiers.

Ralph H. Thompson as King Hyphlushius was excellent in his make-up, and sang well "'Tis a Most Uncommon Thing," and "An Interproising Oirishman."

Allen Fraser as Pan made his entrance in a wagon drawn by two white goats. It was one of the features and was generously applauded.

The Royal Astronomers, Alexander B. Gale, Charles C. Putnam, Jr., and J. Howard Rhoades, did well in their song "The Heaven's Starry Expanse We Scan," and also in their comedy work in taking observations with a telescope that was prone to fall over the garden wall, and had to be fished back.

Harry Truman MacConnell was to have been Psyche, but three days ago he was taken ill. Mr. Ogilvie played the part like a professional, and his singing of the slumber song was excellent.

Allen

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (324 St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:
London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.
The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.
Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."
ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.
COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Lectures	7
Bicycles	6	Legal Notices	14
Boarders Wanted	7	Marriages	5
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	15	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Notices	5	Miscellaneous	7
City Flats To Let	15	Pianos	7
City Houses To Let	15	Proposals	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Public Notices	15
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Real Estate at Auction	15
Deaths	5	Receivers' Notices	15
Dividends	13	Situations Wanted	10
Dry Goods	7	Special Notices	5
Financial	13	Surrogate Notices	14
For Sale	7	Teachers	7
Furnished Rooms	15	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Help Wanted	10	Travelers' Guide	16
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7
Instruction	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene. 11 A. M.—Max O'Rell.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Greater Shenandoah.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-Madison Square—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
AMERICAN FINE ART GALLERIES, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Architectural League Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, Madison Av-57th St—2:00 P. M.—Philharmonic Society Rehearsal.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—7:30—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works, Tower and Mahilton.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Rainmakers.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Grand Vizier.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ohne Geld.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Tannhauser.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glass.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	5	7
Business Troubles	11	7
Commercial	11	1
Courts	13	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	5	6
Marine Intelligence	14	5
New State Corporations	11	7
Obituary Record	5	6
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	7	3
Real Estate	15	1
Social World	2	5
Telegraphic Brevities	16	4
Theatrical Gossip	2	2
United Service	10	3
Washington Weather Forecast	10	4

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Thomas C. Platt Displeased Again.
Commodore Gerry Grossly Insulted.
The Havel Fast in the Sand.
Mr. Cannon's Great "Utah Company."
Fire on the Transport Fern.
Bank Cashier Commits Suicide.

Page 2
A Demand on Col. Waring.
A Block to Mahone's Big Job.
Mrs. Vanderbilt Buys a House.

Page 3
Mr. Hewitt on Industrial Education.
Syndicate Bond Issues.
Cannon on the Appropriations.

Page 5
To Increase Great Britain's Navy.
Cuba's Weak Insurgents.
Rev. W. A. Newbold Accused.
The Bond Syndicate's Contract.

Page 6
Ailsa Outsails Britannia.

Page 7
Ex-Gov. Waller's Charges.
Riverside Association Entertains.

Page 8
The Trolley Car Fender Problem.
Conference of Deaconesses.
For an East River Tunnel.

Page 9
Annexed District Driveway.
Annual Report of the Museum of Art.
New-York's Consolidated Library.
Hearing the Income Tax Cases.
James R. Sheffield, Fire Commissioner.

Page 10
Frank C. Marrin's Long Absence.

Page 12
The South's Cotton Industry.

Page 13
Tenth Ward School Trusteeship.
Discussing Currency Reform.

Page 14
Swore Thomas Rudden Cut Her.

Page 15
To Limit Austin Corbin's Acres.

Page 16
Friends of the Greater Orange.
A Veto by Gov. Werts.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	54	35	3:30 P. M.	60	40
6 A. M.	51	34	6 P. M.	53	43
9 A. M.	52	40	9 P. M.	54	40
12 M.	56	45	12 P. M.	49	39

Average temperature yesterday.....40¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 54¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, followed by Fair Weather, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SOUND MONEY CLUBS.

We suggested some days ago the formation of Sound Money Clubs throughout the country, pointing out that the plan of organization and the working methods of the Good Government Clubs in the City of New-York were perfectly applicable to the currency question in the broader national field. It seems to us that the machinery set in motion by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday might be most effectively employed in the creation of clubs of this kind.

During the agitation for the repeal of the Sherman act the Chambers of Commerce and various commercial bodies of the country did good service for sound money. Mr. Schwab's resolution, adopted by the New-York Chamber of Commerce yesterday, provides for co-operation with business men and commercial bodies throughout the country "in using all legitimate means to promote the enactment by the next Congress of the financial legislation advocated by this Chamber." For counsel and direction the co-operation of business men and Chambers of Commerce throughout the country will be invaluable. For the hard work, for the active, tireless, universal spreading and inculcation of sound money ideas the young men must be enlisted. They have time and surplus energy. The notably successful and intelligent work of the Good Government Clubs in this city proves that the young men of the country have positive genius for devising novel and striking methods of missionary effort. The active organization of Democratic and Republican Clubs throughout the country during the last half dozen years shows how high a value the political managers of the two great parties set upon the co-operation of young men, for men under forty constitute a vast majority of membership of these clubs.

There is not a State in the Union, nor any city, large or small, in which this wholesome agency might not be set up for the dissemination of sound-money literature and the organization of campaigns of lectures and speeches. In many parts of the South and West the apostles of sound money would find that they were preaching a new doctrine, new at least to their hearers in those parts which have hitherto been entirely given over to the silver men. If this plan were carefully and systematically wrought out and applied in those regions of the country whose Representatives in Congress are now accustomed to declare that "their people" demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver money, we predict that some of these Representatives would come to Washington next December singing a different tune.

It would be easy to draw up the programme of concerted action for Sound Money Clubs throughout the country. Here are a few samples of the contentions of the silver men that it would be especially useful to combat by a systematic instruction of the people whom they have fooled:

1. That gold has "appreciated" or risen in value, and that this has caused a fall in prices, bringing disaster to producers and the debtor class, and that the "appreciation" of gold indicates that it is scarce and that there is not enough of it to serve as the basis of the world's commercial dealings.

2. That there was a "crime" committed in this country in 1873, in which silver was furtively demonetized by wicked men in Congress.

3. That until silver is remonetized our wheat growers can never meet the competition of India and Argentina, because a reduction of 50 per cent. in the value of silver means a reduction of 50 per cent. in the wages paid in those countries.

4. That the demand of the new "American Bimetallic Party" for an "immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality" can be enforced without putting us upon a silver basis and bringing about business ruin and industrial starvation.

These are but a few of the silver positions which must be controverted, but they are fundamental. We might add that there is doubtless some safe and prudent way of employing in our currency, not as a standard of value, a much larger quantity of silver, which, since silver is one of our great products, it would be well for bimetallists and monometallists to set about discovering and applying. And upon this common ground Sound Money Clubs and silver men might finally come together in some sort of reasonable co-operation.

It is very evident that a campaign of education must be undertaken against the delusive teachings of the free-coinage advocates. There are many indications that the time is favorable for such a campaign. The silver men are themselves divided, and the new "American Bimetallic Party" is made up of a cheap lot of silver statesmen who have for the most part been discarded by their constituents. There will be no lack of willing minds and willing tongues and willing pens to spread the light, if once some comprehensive central plan of organization of Sound Money Clubs is determined upon.

STONES FROM A GLASS HOUSE.

In a partisan review of the record of the Fifty-third Congress The New-York Tribune said, on Wednesday last:

"The [Democratic National] convention demanded the rigid enforcement of laws for the regulation of Trusts, with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience might show to be necessary. A Democratic Congress has allowed the Refiners' Trust to dictate the sugar schedule, and has done nothing to restrain other industrial combinations."

But what did your Republican Congress do with the sugar schedule in 1890, and what did your Republican Administration do for the restraint of industrial combinations? No one will say that The Times is inclined to defend or excuse the deplorable action of the recent Congress concerning the duties on sugar—action which a large majority of Democratic members opposed, but to which they were driven by a little group of Senatorial highwaymen—but we like to see blame fairly apportioned. The Tribune has more than once admitted that the Trust's protective duty in the present tariff is less than three-quarters of the Trust's protective duty in the McKinley tariff. If the Fifty-third Congress gave the Trust something, the Reed and Aldrich Congress of 1890 gave it more. The Republican Congress of 1890 gave the Sugar Trust free raw material and a protective duty, or subsidy, of 60 cents per hundred pounds on refined sugar. The careful estimate of Senator Aldrich, Republican leader in the Senate and coming Chairman of the Committee on Finance, is that the Trust's protective duty in the present tariff is "42½ cents per hundred, as against 60 cents imposed by the McKinley act," and The Tribune accepted this estimate as authoritative. It is true that the Democratic Congress ought not to have given 42½ cents; it is also true that the Republican Congress should not have given 60 cents.

This tariff subsidy of 60 cents per hundred pounds was worth a great deal of money to the Trust. The officers of the Trust admit that they took full advantage of it by "keeping the price of refined sugar up to the importing point." They admit that the Trust's enormous profits during the years of the McKinley tariff were obtained by means of this duty. We quote two or three passages from the sworn testimony of President Havemeyer:

"Senator Allen—The American Sugar Refining Company is able to control the prices of the sugar sold in the United States, is it not?

"Mr. Havemeyer—Up to the importing point, it is.

"Senator Allen—And when you sell in this country you control the price?

"Mr. Havemeyer—Yes, Sir. We undertake to control the price of refined sugar in the United States. That must be distinctly understood.

"Senator Allen—In fact, the very purpose of the formation of the Trust, as I understand you, was to advance the price of sugar to the American consumer?

"Mr. Havemeyer—Yes, Sir.

"Senator Allen—It is true, as you stated yesterday and stated this morning, that the formation of a Trust was designed to advance the price to the American consumer, and as a matter of fact to advance that price to him about ⅝ of a cent per pound?

"Mr. Havemeyer—No, Sir; the first year it was ¼, and for the last three years [the years of the McKinley tariff] it was ⅝."

In another part of the testimony, Mr. Havemeyer having admitted that as a result of the Trust's operations the price to the consumer had been increased, we find these questions and answers immediately following:

"Senator Allen—And what difference does it make for the consumers in this country in a year, in your judgment?

"Mr. Havemeyer—It has been in three years past ⅝ of a cent more on every pound they ate.

"Senator Allen—And that would be about how much in round numbers?

"Mr. Havemeyer—It is a large sum in the aggregate.

"Senator Allen—How many millions?

"Mr. Havemeyer—I should say it was close to $25,000,000 in three years.

"Senator Allen—And you intend to keep your hold upon the American people as long as you can?

"Mr. Havemeyer—As long as the McKinley bill is there we will exact that profit."

We earnestly direct the attention of The Tribune to this last answer. Mr. Havemeyer really underestimated, as we have shown heretofore, the profits derived by the Trust from the McKinley protective duty, or subsidy, of 60 cents per hundred. For the three years they were much more than $25,000,000. In one of those years the Trust distributed in dividends and interest on bonds more than $11,000,000. The Republican Congress in 1890 was more generous to the Sugar Trust than the recent Democratic Congress has been.

The truth is that if tariff legislation in the recent Congress had not been controlled in the Senate by a few so-called Democrats, who were really Republicans in disguise, the Democratic majority would have stripped from the Trust every particle of protection. This is what the House insisted upon doing, until there was presented the alternative of "42½ cents as against 60" or no tariff revision whatever.

Did the Harrison Administration "rigidly enforce" the Sherman Anti-Trust law of 1890? It is not true that the Democratic Congress "has done nothing to restrain other industrial combinations." It has cut down the McKinley tariff duties, by means of which several well-known combinations exacted large profits from consumers.

We do not object to fair criticism by Republican journals of the shortcomings of the recent Congress in tariff legislation. We admit that it may be very severe and still be fair and well deserved. But there is no fairness, no justice, no decency, in denouncing the legislation for the benefit of the Sugar Trust which was thrust upon the Democratic majority by a group of Senatorial freebooters—Democrats by name, but Republicans in sympathy and practice—and at the same time holding up the McKinley act, with its enormous subsidy to the same Trust, as "the wisest and bravest of tariff laws yet framed."

DON'T EVADE THE REQUIREMENT.

It is not easy to see what there is in the "Whipping Post bill" which should make members of the Legislature in such a hurry to get it through. Heretofore the whipping post has been regarded rather as one of those relics of barbarism, the necessity for which had been outgrown by most civilized States. Delaware used to be laughed at or sneered at or sadly condemned, according to the temper of the critic, for persisting in its use after the rest of the world had got beyond it.

At all events, we have got on without it in this State for a long while, and nobody has seemed to think seriously of reverting to it until this year. If we are to take it up now, we might as well do so with the deliberation that ought to precede recourse to a method of chastisement that has become unusual. When it is said in reports of the legislative proceedings that it was "sent whirling through the Senate" as soon as it came up in the order of third reading, with 28 out of a possible 32 votes in its favor, and that it was rushed over to the Assembly and a motion was immediately made to put it upon its final passage, one begins to wonder what possesses the legislators who are so eager to get the whipping post into use, when it is so difficult to get any sort of prompt action from them upon measures of real importance.

But, apart from all lack of reason for haste with reference to this particular measure, members of the Legislature should bethink themselves that a requirement has been put into the Constitution of this State, the exact and specific purpose of which is to prevent this rushing through of bills without consideration. No bill can be passed and become a law "unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage," &c. This was a Senate bill and had not been printed for the Assembly or acted upon in any way in that body when Mr. Ainsworth moved to put it upon its final passage. It had just come hot from the Senate, and even if copies of it had been lying about the chamber three days, which does not appear, the evident intention of the Constitution was to prevent either house from acting finally upon any bill until it had been before it at least three days prior to being put upon its passage. There should be no attempt to evade this requirement, or it may be found that important acts have not "become laws," even though the two houses have gone through the form of passing them.

BROADWAY AND RAPID TRANSIT.

In the adoption of their modified routes and general plan of construction and in their statement to the public with reference to their work thus far, the Rapid-Transit Commissioners give ample evidence of their earnest endeavor to give the city "the best possible rapid-transit system" in return for the heavy outlay that must be incurred in any case. The present commission has wrought wisely and as expeditiously as circumstances would permit. In order to get a vote upon the question of municipal construction last Fall they had to adopt the routes and general plan of the old commission, subject to the power to modify them afterward. The popular vote being decisively in favor of municipal construction, they have properly taken it as an imperative mandate to proceed with that plan according to the provisions of the law. No other choice was left to them after the affirmative vote.

Having given the whole subject careful study, with the aid of the best expert engineering and legal advice, they have found it necessary to the purpose of securing the best possible system to make such a modification of the general plan as will require the consent of the local authorities and of property owners to be obtained anew. The change in routes has not been material, but in retaining Broadway as the central line below Union Square and as the route of the great west side branch to the Boulevard, it has been found necessary to encroach more closely to the building line than was originally proposed. The plan of tunneling as near the surface as possible requires the provision of galleries for the underground pipes, and safety demands the full standard width of roadbed for the several tracks. As a consequence, the sides of the entire sub-surface construction are liable to come within five feet of the building line, and will, of course, interfere with many vaults connected with private premises, though occupying public property by license.

It is to be hoped that this necessity will not result in obstructing or unduly delaying this great public enterprise, and if the Broadway property owners take a broad and sagacious view of their own interests they will do what they can to remove difficulties and facilitate the task of the commission. That Broadway is the best possible route for a rapid-transit road with a view to its successful operation does not admit of doubt. But we believe that it is also true that a successful rapid-transit road will be the best possible thing for Broadway, and for those fortunate enough to own property on it. It will not only maintain, but will greatly increase, its importance as the main business thoroughfare of the city. With increase of transit facilities will come increase of business and increase of values on Broadway and on the streets tributary to it. It will also be an advantage to have the underground pipes and conduits so provided for that there can be access to them without a continual breaking of the street surface, and when this plan has been carried out it will probably be found that it has doubled the capacity and profitableness of the main artery of the city's business life.

The yielding up of the vaults that extend more than five feet beyond the building line will be a trifling compensation for the enormous gain to Broadway property owners and business men of having, in addition to the surface facilities, a great underground line of communication through that street. They could afford to pay a liberal assessment to get it, and they will only be asked to give their consent to its being provided at the public cost. They ought not to put the commission to the delay of proceedings for getting the judgment of the Supreme Court upon a report of Commissioners, in lieu of their consent. Such Commissioners would only have to determine whether the public interest required the construction of the proposed road, and the public considerations so far outweigh any rational private objections that there can be no doubt of the result. A short-sighted refusal to give the necessary consents would only cause delay, and it is the duty of public-spirited citizens to do everything possible to expedite this undertaking. While its main purpose is to benefit the public and promote the development of the city, its certain result will be to enhance the value of property along the rapid-transit roads, and nowhere more than on Lower Broadway.

THE BATE PATENT DECISION.

We have shown what the effect of the decision in the Bate case will be upon certain fundamental telephone and electric-light patents. The electrical trade journals, which examine all the details of such questions, publish brief comments upon the situation this week, but will consider the subject more thoroughly hereafter. The Electrical Review says:

"The immediate effect of this decision will, doubtless, be to boom the lamp and telephone business. The former is a clear field; the latter is obstructed by numerous detail patents owned by the Bell Telephone Company, or the Western Electric Company, which is much the same thing, and relating to the central office and small utility devices in the talking instruments."

We quote the following from Electricity:

"The manufacture of incandescent lamps is now free forever. Monopoly in the telephone business, as in the electric lighting business, is broken, and the next year or two will witness a complete change in the situation."

The same journal points out that before the end of this year the contract of the Bell company with the Western Union Telegraph Company, by which the former obtained control of the Edison microphone or transmitter patents, and which restrained the Bell company from engaging in the telegraph business, will expire by limitation, and suggests that the Long-Distance Telephone Company may then decide to compete with the Western Union in telegraphing. Our impression is, however, that the Western Union has a considerable interest in the company controlling and operating the long-distance telephone lines.

SULLIVAN AND THE STREETS.

Col. Waring's statement to the Board of Estimate was very enlightening. It need not be said that the individual observation of any citizen whose observation is confined to his daily route between his place of residence and his place of business goes for little and is a very unsafe basis for generalization. The statistics which show in detail how much snow has been removed from the streets in a given time are much more useful.

It appears that more snow was removed from the streets this Winter than was removed in the five years beginning with 1889. This is more than true when the estimate is made by actual quantities, for there have been 253,481 loads removed this Winter against 221,568 in the five Winters chosen for comparison. It is very nearly true if the estimate is made by the area of surface cleaned, for whereas Col. Waring's predecessors undertook to clean only 26½ miles of streets, which is a fifth of 132½, he undertook to clean 128½ miles. The cost of his operations in this particular has been $174,282, and of theirs $178,737.

This is a very complete and satisfactory showing, so far as it goes. It shows not only that more work has been done than before, but that more work has been done for less money. And this is especially gratifying as showing the superiority of the methods that have now been introduced, because Col. Waring is subject to restrictions from which his predecessors were free. His complaint that he is compelled to pay more than the market price for the labor he employs is entirely just. But for demagogic legislation he could get for $1.50 what he now has to pay $2 for. That is to say, he could do one-fourth more work for a given amount of money if he were at liberty to make the best bargain in his power. That he is doing the best he can with the means at his command must be conceded by every fair-minded citizen.

One could not expect it to be conceded by Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who has been introducing a resolution first of denunciation and then of inquiry into the Senate at Albany. It is difficult to see how Sullivan expects to interest the Senate in the condition of the streets of New-York, except between the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the office of the United States Express Company. But it is the only place in which Sullivan can give public expression to his disgust for a system of street cleaning under which he finds himself unable to "get a man on a broom." He may have even a more tender and intimate interest in the matter, for we read that Col. Waring has discharged one Thomas Sullivan, an ash-cart driver, for "fighting people along his route" and otherwise making himself disagreeable. However that may be, it is certain that the attack of the Senator is unfortunate in its specifications. He charges Col. Waring with neglecting the tenement-house districts in favor of the up-town districts "to secure the plaudits of the rich." The map submitted with Col. Waring's statement proves that the fact is contrary to the charge. The greater part of the streets cleared of snow by Col. Waring, and left to the operation of nature by his predecessors, comprise the cross streets below Fourteenth. Whether we ought to undertake to clear the residential streets of snow is a question that Col. Waring has submitted to the authorities and the public. If we undertake to do more than keep the main thoroughfares of traffic clear, he has urged, and everybody must agree with him, that the preference among residential streets should be given to those in the most populous quarters. Among decent and sensible people, whether rich or poor, the attack of Sullivan will increase the confidence in Col. Waring and in a system under which Sullivan does not find it feasible to "get a man on a broom."

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

The Japanese advance in Manchuria does not seem rapid to those who look at it from 10,000 miles away by the assistance of small-scale maps. But in fact it shows the same enterprise and endurance with the Japanese military operations on the south side of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. That there should have been any advance at all after the Winter set in, immediately upon the capture of Port Arthur, is remarkable and creditable. The Spring is now about to open, and the Japanese are in possession of New-Chwang, and New-Chwang is but thirty-five miles from Moukden, next to Pekin the most important objective for an invader.

We read that the possesion of New-Chwang was stubbornly disputed, and indeed it was necessary that the Chinese should defend it with all their might if they meant to contest anything. It is the northernmost port of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, of which it is virtually a harbor, although it is situated on a navigable river a few miles from the coast. Both as a busy town of 60,000 people and still more as the port of Moukden, the capture was necessary to the invaders and fatal to the defenders. The Japanese have heretofore advanced along the coast, where they could be supplied and assisted by their fleet, which has for months had entire control of the gulf. The remainder of the advance upon Moukden must be made overland and without this assistance. But with the old capital only two marches away, and with the fleet in possession at New-Chwang, it would be an easy matter to keep open a line of supply and retreat, even against an enterprising enemy. It seems that it will be a matter of no difficulty against the Chinese. Every battle that has been fought on this side of the gulf has been a blow at Moukden. Since Port Arthur, the capture of it has seemed to depend much more upon the weather than upon the Chinese. The advance henceforth will be easy and rapid, and the final battle for the possession of the city is likely to be less desperate than those by which it has been preceded.

While the fate of the so-called "Whipping Post bill" is yet uncertain, it may be not wholly useless to remark that the measure is in direct conflict with all the fundamental principles of modern penology. A punishment, to meet the approval of men who have made the criminal an object of life-long study, must serve one of three purposes: To protect society from the repetition of a prisoner's crime by himself, to deter others from imitating his crime, and to reform the man once convicted. According to the most eminent authorities, not one of these objects can be attained by flagellation. Instead, their exact contraries will follow its employment. The theory that punishment should be retributory, the demanding of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and the belief that apprehension of pain or even of death ever prevents the perpetration of such acts as those against which this act is directed—all these have long since been given up by social scientists worthy of the name.

As regards everything except money, two books are worth to him who owns or uses them much more than twice as much as one book, and the value of a library increases in geometrical, rather than arithmetical, ratio to its increase in size. Hence is it true that if the plan now under consideration, for consolidating the Lenox and Astor collections with that to be bought with the Tilden Fund, can be carried into successful execution, the magnificent institution that would result will meet the needs of men of letters and of all students in any degree serious almost immeasurably better than could the same number of volumes in three buildings more or less widely separated. That at the same time certain other interests will suffer, some of them practical and others merely sentimental, but not for that reason unworthy of being taken into account, is also true, but they are hardly of enough importance, in comparison with the benefits to be derived from one great library, to be allowed to stand in the way. It will not be at all difficult to give each of the city's noble benefactors due credit for his wise generosity, and to link his name forever with a monument that will be the more impressive because it stands alone. Admirable and useful as the Astor Library has always been, and as the Lenox Library has come to be, great as might be the results that an investment of the Tilden Fund by itself would accomplish, the broader policy has in its favor innumerable arguments still more weighty. The progress and outcome of the deliberations now going on will be watched with anxious care by all intelligent New-Yorkers, and they neither will nor should hesitate to use upon the different boards of trustees any influence they may possess toward securing for this city what it has always lacked, a public library that in size and completeness is worthy of a great nation's metropolis.

Master Workman Martin J. Connelly, under whose leadership the recent great strike in Brooklyn was conducted, was suffering all the while, it seems, from a morbid growth in the brain. The surgeons have just removed it. No careful observer could fail to suspect, during those riotous weeks, that something was the matter with Mr. Connelly's brain. Mr. Connelly should have consulted a physician before he undertook so large a task as war.

Miss Corelli Has a Grievance.

Miss Marie Corelli has been weak enough to air her grievance against the editor of The Nineteenth Century because he would not accept a review of her novel, "Barabbas," by "my good friend, the distinguished Canon Wilberforce," although "Barabbas" has "reached its fourteenth edition and more than its thirtieth thousand," and so forth. Miss Corelli seems to measure the value of her literary productions by their sales, a truly tradesmanlike method of appreciation. We are indeed inclined to sympathize with Mr. Knowles in his refusal to accept a review of such wretched stuff as "Barabbas," even from "my good friend, the distinguished Canon Wilberforce."—London Saturday Review.

ART NOTES.

—The question of color in sculpture is no longer one for discussion. The excavations for the last twenty years, whether in Greece or in Asia Minor, have confirmed in an indisputable way the deductions that may be accepted from the great mass of ancient writings. The archaic statues of the Acropolis leave no room for controversy. The bas-reliefs of the Alexandria Sarcophagus, at the Constantinople Museum, show plainly that it was the custom to color statuary; indeed traces of painting are still visible on the Hermes Olympia, proving that even in the times of Praxiteles the marbles were polychrome.

—The doyen of French painters, M. Jean Gigoux, has recently died. Born at Besançon in 1806 he commenced his artistic work by illustrating Béranger's songs and an edition of "Gil Blas." His first picture of importance was the "Death of Leonardo da Vinci," now at the Museum of Besançon. His earlier work was all of this kind, but he afterward turned his attention almost exclusively to portraiture. He is represented at the Luxembourg by a portrait of Fourier. In 1855 he published his reminiscences under the title of "Causeries sur les Artistes de Mon Temps."

—A proposition has been made by The Boston Herald that the Boston Museum should make itself the active, as it is the actual, art centre of Massachusetts, and that it should send art loans to the principal towns of the State, the works to be selected from its own pictures and conveyed back and forth at the co-operative expense of the Commonwealth, town, and museum. Such a scheme, it is argued, would prove of great educational benefit, and is said to have been long operative in Great Britain, under the auspices of the South Kensington Museum.

—The boundary line between the United States and Mexico is marked by a marble slab, and has long been a point of interest to visitors. It has become so mutilated from the attacks of relic hunting vandals, that its original form is well-nigh lost, and it has been taken to San Diego to be redressed. It will be inclosed in the future by a fence of steel pickets, twelve feet square, to protect it, and a law has been enacted by the Legislature making it a penal offense to mutilate monuments.

—The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has received a fine collection of ancient Greek vases, numbering nearly fifty rare examples, unusually rich and varied in character. The collection was purchased from a portion of one of the funds bequeathed to the museum and marks a departure, the Trustees having decided in future to devote a portion of each considerable bequest to the purchase of notable works of art in various departments where there may be a need of more typical representation.

—The last earthquake in Athens did considerable damage to several of the ancient buildings in that city, particularly the Parthenon and the Temple of Theseus, the cost of repairing which, it is estimated, will be not less than $200,000. An appeal has been issued by the Archaeological Society to the people of all countries requesting assistance in the raising of a fund for the restoration of the buildings. It is hoped that America will contribute liberally to so worthy an object.

—Some thirty paintings by the late George Inness are now on exhibition in Chicago and are attracting great attention. They are mostly pictures bought in the recent New-York sale by James W. Ellsworth, Cyrus H. McCormick, Martin A. Ryerson, Mrs. W. R. Lynn, Charles L. Hutchinson, and others. The Caxton Club's display of bookbindings, at the Art Institute, contains some 300 exquisitely-bound volumes, some very old and rare.

—The Art Club of Providence, R. I., will hold a loan exhibition of woman's portraits from April 18 to May 8. Special attention is called in a circular to the fact that the collection is intended to include only work of exceptional merit, and that, while not so extensive, it is expected that the show will fully equal in quality that recently held in this city.

—Mr. Edwin A. Abbey has been made an associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Color, in London. A like distinction has been conferred upon R. W. Macbeth, whose pictures are familiar to American readers of the English illustrated periodicals.

—The will of Miss Mary Maghee of this city gives $5,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Upon the death of her brother, $10,000 more is added, should he leave no descendants.

—The staff of London Punch has been increased by the addition of Mr. Phil May, a clever draughtsman of humorous illustrations for The Sketch and other English weeklies.

—It is announced that M. Carolus-Duran, the famous French portrait painter, who was to have paid a visit to America this Spring, has postponed indefinitely the trip.

—The deaths of Fabre de l'Aude, a French artist, and Etienne David, the well-known French lithographer, at the age of seventy-five, are also recorded.

What Dr. Rainsford Said.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will you kindly give prominence to one correction that I desire to make in the report of my address to the Civitas Club of Brooklyn in your issue of to-day? I did not say, as I am reported to have said, "New-York millionaires don't give." What I said was: "That while some rich men in New-York gave nobly, liberally, the majority of the very rich people did not give." I think I am as anxious as any one can be to avoid intemperance of expression when important topics and duties are discussed. Exaggeration and uncharitableness only do harm.

W. S. RAINSFORD.

New-York, March 7, 1895.

Smollett's Race Becomes Extinct.

By the death of Mr. P. B. Smollett, the Laird of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, the race of Tobias Smollett, the novelist, becomes extinct. The Smolletts have been associated with Dumbartonshire for about 500 years, but the family only rose to importance about the middle of the seventeenth century, when John Smollett, a prosperous merchant, became first Laird of Bonhill, entered the Scottish Parliament, and was shortly afterward knighted. For many years the late Mr. P. B. Smollett held a high position in India in the service of "John Company," and he was also Secretary to the Board of Revenue under Lord Elphinstone, the Governer of Madras. He held other posts in India, but retired in 1857 to lead the life of a country gentleman, varied with his duties as the representative in Parliament of his native county. He was an old-fashioned Tory, to whom change of any kind was abhorrent. Although in his ninety-second year when he died, Mr. Smollett was wonderfully vigorous, both mentally and physically. He was unmarried, and there is no one left to inherit the family name.—London Truth.

No Interference with Sport Allowed.

The court at Malling has declined to find that it was an act of cruelty for a man to pick up a hound by the tail and strike it fifteen or twenty blows as hard as he could with a hunting whip. The individual charged with cruelty in this form was the second whip of the West Kent Foxhounds, and he was charged jointly with the huntsman at whose instigation he had thrashed the hound. The case was brought into court by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and there does not seem to have been much dispute about the facts, the defense being that the hound had strayed from the pack, and that the punishment was a proper and legitimate method of teaching the animal its business. I doubt whether any but a bench of country squires, certain to resent to a man anything like an interference with "sport" by such a body as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would have adopted this view.—London Truth.

BRITISH NAVAL INCREASE

Ten Cruisers and Forty Torpedo Boats and Destroyers.

DEFICIENCY IN POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Claims for Seizure of the Sealing Vessels in Bering Sea and Canadian Impatience—The Balfour Case.

LONDON, March 7.—The navy estimates for the ensuing year are £18,701,000, being £1,334,900 in excess of the estimates for 1894.

The increase of the naval budget is due to the size of the shipbuilding programme for the financial year. This programme calls for four first-class, four second-class, and two third-class cruisers, twenty torpedo boats, and twenty torpedo destroyers.

The Pall Mall Gazette comments upon the budget:

"We are satisfied with this guarantee that the Government is alive to the importance of our position at sea, but a radical reform of the organization of the navy is also necessary. We approve heartily of the proposed expenditure for the moles and docks at Gibraltar, which must have four docks capable of holding battle ships of the largest class in case of disablement."

An examination of the estimates submitted to the House of Commons for the operation of the British Postal Telegraph Department for the year ending March 31, 1895, shows a growing deficiency.

The actual deficiency for the previous year was about $2,400,000. This amount included $1,500,000, the annual interest charges on stock created for the purchase of the telegraphs.

The deficit for the current year, including the same charges, is estimated to be $2,700,000, or an increase of $300,000, although the gross receipts from telegrams are expected to show an increase of about $450,000.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, replied to the questions asked by Sir Richard Webster yesterday as to what steps the Government proposed taking in regard to the settlement of claims for seizure of sealing vessels in Bering Sea, in view of the growing dissatisfaction in Canada at the delay.

Sir Edward said it was a fact that the Arbitration Commission had decided against the United States upon the legal question of the seizures, and it was also a fact that the House of Representatives in Washington had rejected a proposal to appropriate money for compensation for sealers whose vessels had been seized.

No representations, he said, had as yet been received from Canada in regard to the matter, but the delay in payment must cause great disappointment and loss. The original negotiations for the payment of individual claims were suspended when the offer of payment of a lump sum was made. The right to resume negotiations was conditional upon the acceptance of this offer.

When her Majesty's Government learned of the rejection of the proposals it immediately cabled instructions to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, to urge the necessity of taking immediate steps and to inquire whether the Secretary of State would at once resume negotiations looking to the payment of individual claims.

Secretary Gresham replied that the United States Government was ready to resume negotiations, but that the matter must be submitted to the Senate and confirmed by a two-thirds majority of that body. This, the Secretary said, could not be done until the Senate resumed its sessions.

Secretary Gresham expressed his own deep regret and that of President Cleveland at the unexpected position of affairs and the impossibility of preventing the unfortunate delay in discharging the international obligations of the United States respecting these claims.

Sir George Baden-Powell asked if, in the event of the United States not paying these claims for some time, the Government would advance the required sum to the sealers.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, answered that the Government must consider that question.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Henry Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, promised that the Government would make an inquiry into the alleged packing of diseased meat in Chicago for export to England.

The House of Commons passed to-day the item of £7,000 to cover the expenses of trying to extradite Jabez Spencer Balfour, the Liberator wrecker, from Argentina.

Joseph Chamberlain, Liberal Unionist leader, spoke at length of the complicated but futile negotiations conducted by Great Britain with the Buenos Ayres Government. The extradition treaty with Argentina, he said, was a dead letter if the Federal Government allowed a Provincial Government to get up a trumpery charge as a bar to the surrender of a criminal. England ought to make her opinion of such performances known and respected by means of vigorous protest.

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett Suspects a Wicked Plot to Vilify.

LONDON, March 7.—Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., has sent The Pall Mall Gazette a copy of a letter which he addressed yesterday to The Daily Telegraph concerning its recent news from Armenia.

On Feb. 28 The Telegraph printed a "special dispatch," dated "Moosh, Feb. 23," supposed to have been sent to Kars by a courier and to have been telegraphed thence. The familiar story of the old Armenian massacres was told with some additions as to the slaughter of 300 Armenians by Turks and the packing of the bodies in a pit.

Sir Ellis says that something is radically wrong with this correspondence. No person could get from Moosh to Kars in three days, especially at this time of the year. He challenges The Telegraph to submit the original telegram to three independent experts in his presence. He cites also an instance in which The Telegraph on the 11th printed an anti-Turkish dispatch purporting to have left Moosh on the 10th.

Sir Ellis says he has taken these steps to expose the facts, because he believes there is a mischievous conspiracy in progress to vilify and injure Turkey, regardless of the truth.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, has promised Sir E. A. Bartlett to communicate The Telegraph's dispatch dated Feb. 27 to the British member of the commission of inquiry that he may report on its credibility.

The Daily Telegraph will say to-morrow: "For the present we shall not bestow further notice upon this eccentric geographer. We certainly do not propose to risk the life of our correspondent for the purpose of enlarging Sir Ellis's knowledge of geography. When relieved of this restraint we may deal with the subject and with him very differently."

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Terrific Hurricanes in the Way of the British Steamer Attila.

LONDON, March 7.—The British steamer Attila, Capt. Nicholas, at Antwerp, from New-York, reports having experienced a succession of terrific hurricanes, during which, at times, she was almost completely submerged. She sustained considerable damage about her decks.

The Dutch steamer Rotterdam, Capt. Roggeveen, from Shields March 6, for New-York, is ashore at Blyth.

The British bark Earnscliffe, Capt. Hines, from Cape Town Jan. 17, for Saigon, has been wrecked on Prince's Island. Her crew has arrived at Batavia.

A dispatch from Lloyds from Port Said says the steamer Friesland, which went aground as she was leaving that port, has been floated. The cargo which was discharged to lighten her will be reloaded at once, and her steering gear repaired. Then the vessel will proceed.

NAPLES, March 7.—The steamer Oroya was stranded in a gale upon leaving this port to-day, and is a hopeless wreck. Her passengers and mails were landed.

JAPAN'S ADVANCE IN MANCHURIA

Marshal Yamagata Has been Appointed War Minister—Yorktown News.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that Gen. Yamaji reports from Kai Ping, under the date of March 5, as follows:

"The enemy from Ying-Kao marched to Ta-Ping-Shan on the morning of March 4, his line extending from Lao-Ya-Miao to Shichilam. The enemy was upward of 10,000 strong, and had nine guns.

"The left wing, commanded by Gen. Ma, began to retire before noon under the fire of our artillery, and the right wing, under Gens. Liu and Sung Ching, soon afterward gave way.

"Later the enemy's whole force, under Gen. Sung, retired to Pehmiatotz. It was an artillery duel only. There was no Japanese loss."

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that Marshal Yamagata, who left the front on account of illness, has been appointed Minister of War.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A telegram from Tokio has been received by the Japanese Minister confirming the report of the capture of the City of New-Chwang by the first army, under Gen. Nodzu.

The old town of New-Chwang was taken by assault after thirteen hours' hard fighting, the Chinese offering a stubborn resistance.

Within the town itself 1,880 Chinese were killed and about 500 surrendered. Large quantities of war material were captured, including sixteen cannon. The Japanese lost 206 killed and wounded.

Mrs. Foster, wife of ex-Secretary John W. Foster, makes an explicit denial of the statement published by a news agency that John Wilde and his companion, the Americans who were captured by the Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei, were supplied with letters of introduction from Mr. John W. Foster. She says that this statement is "an absolute untruth." Mr. Foster never saw nor had any communication with these men whatever.

A cable dispatch to the Navy Department from Admiral Carpenter announces that the Yorktown left Chemulpo, Corea, where there has been no American vessel since the Charleston left there a month ago to assist refugee missionaries on the Shantung promontory.

Since the departure of Japanese troops from that vicinity the missionaries have probably left the ships and resumed their residences ashore.

FRENCH ARMY ESTIMATES.

A Socialist Deputy Says an Idiotic Thing, and His Friends Cheer.

PARIS, March 7.—The Deputies resumed this evening the debate on the army estimates.

Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, said the Government were considering a bill to deal with the army's effective strength. As to the assertion that Germany's military system was superior to France's, he held that war alone could be the test.

There was much to be done for the army, but the Chamber might trust to the military chiefs. They would guarantee that the army should be strong enough to enable France to play her part in the world with energy and independence.

Deputy Vaillant, Socialist, urged that the army be abolished and militia be organized in its stead.

Deputy Richard, Socialist, attacked the Government for accepting Germany's invitation to send war ships to the opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal. He said the Government's action in this affair was France's bitterest humiliation since 1870.

President Brisson—I cannot allow you to use such language in the House."

Deputy Richard—I bow to your authority, but the country applauds what I have been obliged to leave unsaid. [Loud applause on the Left.]

Death of the Duc de Noailles.

PARIS, March 7.—Jules Charles Victurnien, Duc de Noailles, died here last evening. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

Jules Charles Victurnien, Duc de Noailles, was the elder brother of the diplomat and historian, Marquis de Noailles. He was born in 1826. He studiously avoided public life. He wrote valuable works on political economy, the most praiseworthy of which are "De la Decentralisation en Angleterre," 1864; "Essais de Politique Contemporaine," are "De la Décentralisation en Angleterre," 1870; "Revenu, Salaire et Capital leur Solidarité," 1872; "Recherches sur l'Estimation de la Richesse Nationale Privée en France et en Angleterre," 1875, and "L'Agriculture et l'Industrie devant la Législation Douanière," 1881.

Anti-Revolution Bill in Peril.

BERLIN, March 7.—A mass meeting of the Deutsche Reform Verein was held at Lichterfeld to-day. Deputy Boeckel announced that the Government would certainly withdraw the Anti-Revolution bill in consequence of the fact that the Government was unable to concede the demands which were being made by the parties holding the fate of the measure in their hands.

London Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

LONDON, March 7.—The Bankrupt Court to-day decided that many of the liabilities of the firm of Wynne & Son, solicitors, whose failure for from £300,000 to £400,000 was announced Tuesday, are breaches of trust. According to the court's decision an inquiry into the transactions of the firm will be necessary and criminal proceedings may follow.

Germany at Paris World's Fair.

PARIS, March 7.—The Journal says that Count Münster, the German Ambassador, has officially informed M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany will take part in the French exhibition in 1900.

Crime of a London Plasterer.

LONDON, March 7.—At South London this morning an unemployed plasterer named Taylor, having become despondent from long idleness, murdered his wife and their five children and then killed himself.

Reichsrath and the Sugar Crisis.

VIENNA, March 7.—The Agricultural Committee of the Reichsrath to-day resolved to favor Government inquiry into the sugar crisis. The Minister of Finance promised to support the inquiry.

Lobanoff-Rostovsky Returns Home.

VIENNA, March 7.—Count Lobanoff-Rostovsky, formerly Russian Ambassador to Austria, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, has started for St. Petersburg.

CUBA'S WEAK INSURGENTS

Support Expected from People of the Cities Was Not Given.

GEN. GARRICH FOUND NO FIGHTERS

In Florida, However, the Secretary of the Revolutionary Party Tells How Badly the Spanish Are Beaten.

HAVANA, March 7.—Gen. Garrich has arrived at Baire, where he met only the Mayor and municipal authorities and a few private citizens. The insurgents left the town twenty-four hours before he arrived. Their force was smaller than at the beginning of the week, and it is supposed that it has been weakened by desertions. Troops have started in pursuit.

It is believed that the negroes of the Guantanamo band will proceed to the coast with the two officers who were wounded in a recent fight.

Mataga's insurgent band is said to be torn with domestic dissensions. Those who have surrendered say that all the insurgents have been discouraged by the general condemnation of the uprising. They had expected more support from the people of the cities.

TAMPA, Fla., March 7.—Gonzales De Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary Party in the United States, arrived here last night, and is the guest of Col. Figuerado. The New-York Times's reporter found him ill, but in response to the request of a large number of Cubans he made a short speech, telling them to take courage, for their cause would win.

He was informed that Pinkerton of Philadelphia, the detective, was at the Tampa Bay Hotel. He said that he was aware that the Spanish Government had his movements shadowed, but he was doing, nevertheless, successfully the work assigned to him. He said the hope of the Cubans was to make such a show of strength and progress as to induce foreign powers to recognize them as belligerents. When this was done and their ships were permitted to enter foreign ports flying the Cuban flag without molestation, then, in one year, Cuba would be free.

The Spanish Government, he said, recognizes this, hence its action in the suppression of all news. He stated that from private advices it was learned that on Tuesday of last week an engagement took place near Santiago de Cuba between Gen. Guillerman, commanding the Cuban forces, and Gen. Lachambre, in command of the Spanish forces. The Spaniards were routed with heavy losses. They lost many stands of arms and munitions of war.

The Spanish Government is alarmed over the Cuban revolution, in spite of its efforts to suppress all information detrimental to Spain and to laugh at the uprising on the island. The reason for this action on the part of the Spanish Government is plain.

If the truth were known foreign powers would soon recognize the revolutionists' cause. If the uprising in Cuba, as the Spanish Government claims, is nothing but a little band of fifteen or twenty men who cannot make a living otherwise and resort to this method for a livelihood, why has the Government ordered 7,000 men to the front, 11,000 stand of arms and ammunition, and sent four men-of-war to cruise between the south side of Cuba and the West India Islands and the flagship Isabella Infanta to Key West?

The cutter McLane, which has been here for two weeks repairing her boiler, has received telegraphic orders to proceed to Key West immediately. She will sail tomorrow for that part of the Gulf to enforce neutrality laws. Señor Quesada when questioned as to where he would go from here declined to talk.

Deputy Lema questioned the Government in the Congress to-day as to the attitude of the United States toward Spain in the matter of the Cuban insurrection.

Señor Abarzuza, Minister of Colonies, replied that he had conferred with United States Minister Taylor only as to the penalties recently inflicted upon Americans in Cuba.

The general relations between the two countries were cordial, as was proved by the manner in which the Nueva Espagna was received at Tampa.

The commander of the gunboat had reported to the local officials, who had shown the greatest good-will of the Spaniards.

In the Senate Premier Sagasta was asked whether or not the United States had offered to help quell the revolt in Cuba. He answered that the report to this effect was untrue, adding that Spain needed no assistance in subduing the insurgents.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 7.—A special from Tampa, Fla., says:

Edward Laborde, who was arrested at Havana when the revolution broke out, arrived here to-night. He is an American citizen and the Spanish Government released him from prison.

He is a brother of one of the medical students shot by the Government in 1871, and one of the leaders of the movement in the United States. To-night he and Secretary Quesada of the Revolutionary Society are closeted and neither one can be seen.

It is said that he has brought important news from the island for the Secretary of the movement in the United States, and, further, that that news is of an encouraging nature. Everything is quiet, but it is evident that the Cubans here are laboring under suppressed excitement.

A special from Port Tampa, Fla., says:

Capt. Peter H. Hanlon of the steamer Olivette, which left Havana at 1 o'clock yesterday, makes exceedingly light of the insurrection in Cuba.

"Up to the time of our departure yesterday," said Capt. Hanlon, "the rebellion was being fought mostly in the newspapers."

In Cuba, fifty men and a leader like Mataga are a revolutionary army. They may come out of the woods at any moment. They are athletic, and their cry, "A machete!" often made the Spaniards tremble. The machete is the sugarcane knife, and those who use it in battle have the dexterity which made Marbot praise the sabre cut of the English charge above the direct point thrust of the French charge. But charges must be difficult at present, even in Cuba; and no revolution in the island may be successful which cannot enlist Matanzas and Havana.

AMERICAN CONSUL IN CUBA.

Denial that Ramon O. Williams Is Objectionable to Spain.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Madrid to a London news agency says that, the Governor General of Cuba having made a demand for the recall of the United States Consul General at Havana, the Cabinet, at a meeting held last evening, decided to support his demand.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Statements that the Governor General of Cuba had formally demanded the recall of the United States Consul General at Havana, and that the Spanish Government had acceded to the demand, lack confirmation here, and are received with marked incredulity.

Consul General Ramon O. Williams has long been considered one of the ablest men in the United States Consular Service, his tenure of office exceeding in length that of any officer of the corps. He was appointed Vice Consul General at Havana in 1874 from New-York by President Grant, and ten years later was promoted to his present rank by President Arthur, in recognition of his ability.

His retention in this position by the last three Administrations is evidence of the value set upon his services by his Government, and he has always been regarded as a most acceptable officer to the Spanish authorities.

He is thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language and Spanish diplomatic usages. His salary of $6,000 a year is the highest paid to any Consular officer, being $1,000 greater than that paid to similar officers at London, Paris, and Berlin. The fees of his office for the last year amounted to $20,000.

The position of Consul General Williams has always been of a semi-diplomatic nature because of the ease with which revolutionary movements in the island are supported from neighboring points in the United States, and his heretofore cordial relations with the Spanish officials at Havana indicate sufficiently his attitude toward the authorities. No intimation has ever been made that he was friendly to the numerous filibustering parties or to Cuban Republicans.

His recent Consular reports have contained extracts from local papers commenting upon the depression in the sugar industry, due to overproduction and low prices, but he has never sent anything to the State Department that could be construed as reflecting upon the General Government at Madrid or the colonial administration of the island. On the contrary, he has rather placed the blame on the sugar planters themselves for excessive production.

During the present revolutionary crisis in Cuba, under instructions from the State Department, he made representations to the Captain General in the case of José Maria Aguirro, an American citizen, who was captured, with other revolutionists, for his trial by civil tribunal, as provided by the protocol of the treaty of 1877. This request was promtply granted by the authorities.

The State Department has received no intimation either from the Spanish Minister or from any other source as to dissatisfaction with Consul General Williams. His record at the department shows that he has been remarkably successful in adjusting the numerous little difficulties in customs matters and other complications that have arisen between the United States and the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

The State Department has instructed Minister Hannis Taylor, at Madrid, to convey assurances to the Spanish Government that the United States is taking extraordinary precautions to prevent the organization of expeditions from this country to Cuba, and that our customs officers in ports from which contraband articles might be shipped to the insurrectionists have been ordered to be particularly careful in permitting doubtful vessels to leave port. These assurances are intended to indicate the very cordial attitude of the United States toward the Government at Madrid.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S FESTIVAL.

The Mittagstein Is to be Rechristened the Bismarckstein.

BERLIN, March 7.—An iron tablet bearing Bismarck's name in gold letters is to be erected on April 1 on the Mittagstein, a granite rock forty feet high in the Giant Mountains, and the rock will be rechristened "the Bismarckstein."

The Prince recently received a deputation of students at the Friedrichsruh Castle and presented to them a silhouette portrait of himself as a Goettingen student.

The action of the Reichstag in refusing to celebrate Bismarck's birthday has evoked bitter criticism throughout the empire. Although the Catholic deputies were the principal opponents of the celebration, the South German newspapers denounce the Reichstag's decision in the strongest terms.

PAPAL REBUKE OF ANTI-SEMITES

Rumor that the Intolerant Nuncio at Vienna Is to be Recalled.

LONDON, March 7.—The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says:

"Under the Pope's direction Cardinal Rampolla has addressed a letter to Prince Alois Liechtenstein, chief of the Austrian Anti-Semites, to the effect that his Holiness cannot approve of class and racial hatreds."

The Anti-Semites, the letter says, foment a social agitation which ought to be limited by Christian principle. It is rumored that the Pope will recall the Nuncio in Vienna, who favors the Anti-Semites.

EX-RECTOR AHLWARDT CENSURED

President of Supreme Administrative Court Not Forced to Resign.

BERLIN, March 7.—At the close of yesterday's sitting of the Reichstag, President von Levetzow censured ex-Rector Ahlwardt for attacking the Hebrews. The rebuke was applauded.

The National Zeitung denies that Dr. Persius, President of the Supreme Administrative Court, has been forced to resign on account of snubs from the Emperor and Herr von Koeller.

Mecklenburg Credit Bank Fails.

BERLIN, March 7.—The greatest excitement has been created in Parchim by the failure of the Mecklenburg Credit Bank at that place. Hundreds of depositors have been ruined, and the People's Savings Bank, a small concern, and two large commercial houses have failed in consequence of the collapse of the Credit Bank.

Native Egyptians Purchase Arms.

LONDON, March 7.—The Daily News correspondent in Cairo says:

"Natives and a section of the lower class of Europeans recently have purchased arms and ammunition in large quantities. Their purpose is unknown, but measures have been taken to suppress a possible uprising."

Two Hamburg Banks Consolidate.

BERLIN, March 7.—It is reported that the Disconto-Gesellschaft and the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg will be amalgamated under the title of the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg. The capital will be 45,000,000 marks.

King Alexander's Engagement.

VIENNA, March 7.—The Neue Wiener Tageblatt says that the Servian Minister will go to Frankfort soon to sound the Dowager Landgravine of Hesse as to the betrothal of her daughter, the Princess Sibylle, to King Alexander of Servia.

Wilhelm's Will Yields to the Wind.

CUXHAVEN, March 7.—The heavy wind and high seas prevented Emperor William from landing at Helgoland, and he was obliged to proceed to this port.

Fatal Fire in a Coronada Mine.

MADRID, March 7.—A dispatch from Huelva says that a fire occurred in the Sohel Mine, at Coronada, yesterday, causing the death of twenty miners.

Everetts in the Pulpit.

From The Christian Inquirer.

The other day the Hon. William Everett of Massachusetts, in the absence of the Chaplain, offered prayer in the House of Representatives, and, it is well known, he often preaches. Mr. Robert L. Everett, who last week succeeded in getting a resolution through the British Parliament favoring an international conference on bimetallism, is a Baptist and preaches nearly every Sunday. Preaching and political life must run with the Everett name.

MISSION FUNDS STOLEN

Direct Charges Made Against the Rev. William A. Newbold.

SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED

Accused of Robbing the Society for Ten Years at Least — Dealt with Mildly, Gen. Wager Swayne Says.

A statement was made last night by George C. White, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, regarding the deficiency in the society's accounts, which led to the dismissal of the General Secretary, the Rev. W. A. Newbold of Montclair, N. J., and the Treasurer, Henry A. Oakley. Mr. White declined to say whether legal proceedings would be begun.

A member of the Executive Board said last night: "Upon looking into my duties when elected a member of the board I found the books called for a large cash balance in the hands of a trust committee. I was informed by the Treasurer of the society, H. A. Oakley, that there was an error in the accounts, as he had no such money in hand. I was afterward informed that the General Secretary knew there was a discrepancy in the accounts some months prior, but did not inform the board at the January meeting.

"The Treasurer was at once called on by me to produce his books of account, and his own, and to show where the difference existed. Also, in looking over the books, I discovered some matters that seemed to be irregular, and I immediately put an expert on the books. I brought him to the office and introduced him to Mr. Newbold, the General Secretary, and directed him to produce all books, vouchers, and papers he might ask for. There appeared to be several items in regard to Mr. Newbold's account that required inspection. At the end of a few days Mr. Newbold sent his keys of the office to the Finance Committee, and announced that he had severed his connection with the society. It was found that Mr. Newbold afterward got a duplicate set of keys, which I got from him in the office. He gave them up without saying anything.

"The result of the expert's investigation showed that Mr. Newbold had overdrawn from the society about $12,000, over and above all due him for salary, and furthermore, that moneys received from interest and other sources to the amount of about $7,000 he had failed to credit on the books, and the checks for the same were not deposited in the society's bank account.

"Mr. Newbold has confessed to four different members of the society these defalcations, and we also have a letter written by him confessing his crime and pleading, on the score of past services, for leniency and claiming that he was obliged to take this money to support a large and expensive family. Mr. Newbold lives in a fine place at Montclair, which, he states, he estimates worth $25,000, and also keeps horses and carriages.

"Mr. Newbold's statement that he was allowed $1,000 for traveling expenses is incorrect, as all his traveling expenses were a proper charge against the expense account. The house is mortgaged for about $11,000, and he has expressed his willingness to deed whatever equity is in it to the society. He has been Secretary for twenty-six years, and has always been most implicitly trusted by the officers and members of the board. The expert accountant has ascertained that for certainly ten years, and how much longer we don't know, he has been systematically robbing the sacred treasury of the society."

The person who made the statement would not say who the members of the society were to whom Mr. Newbold confessed, nor would he produce the letter which he said had been received from Mr. Newbold.

The Rev. A. B. Kinsolving of Brooklyn, who has been appointed Secretary pro tem., was present while this statement was made. At its conclusion he said: "Please put down the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, who has been appointed Secretary pro tem., as believing the above statement absolutely."

Mr. Oakley was present at the private meeting of the board last evening, held in the Mission House, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue.

Gen. Wager Swayne, President of the society, said yesterday:

"I was present at the meeting of the Executive Committee, and voted in favor of the resolution terminating the relation of the Treasurer, Henry A. Oakley, and of the General Secretary, the Rev. William A. Newbold, with the society. The action of the committee was unanimous. With quite full knowledge of the facts, I deem it to have been, as to each of the persons referred to, just and mild and necessary.

"The ground of the committee's action was, as to each of them, a separate accountability for moneys with which the other was not involved. Action was taken only after repeated and solicitous conference with each of them, extending over a considerable period, and with every opportunity and invitation to each of them to relieve himself and the committee from the sorrowful conclusion to which the committee must otherwise be driven by the facts.

"After the report of the Sub-Committee on Finance had been read, a written attempt at exculpation on the part of Mr. Newbold was also read to the committee, and the fact was disclosed that Mr. Oakley had already made a partial restitution. Enough remained as to each of them to make the action taken, in the judgment of those present, unavoidable.

"As there was reason to suppose that an independent and exaggerated publication of the facts would immediately be made, Bishop Peterkin, Mr. George C. White, and the Rev. Dr. Jones were deputed to prepare for publication a careful and authoritative statement. The committee meeting was a full one, some twelve or fifteen being present. Among them were Bishops Whittaker and Peterkin, the Rev. Drs. R. L. Jones, Arthur Brooks, R. F. Alsop, I. N. Stanger, and J. H. Darlington, the Rev. Messrs. J. A. Aspinwall, A. B. Kinsolving, and L. M. Blackford, Mr. W. B. Whitney of Philadelphia, and Messrs. H. M. Oddie and George C. White of this city."

Liberally-Educated Motormen.

From The Philadelphia Record.

One of the motormen on a Eighth Street car was, until six months ago, a stock broker in no mean financial circumstances. He was forced to sell his home in West Philadelphia and retire from business a bankrupt. He is filling the position of motorman very creditably, although admitting that he chafes under the necessity of so earning a living. A conductor on the Fifth and Sixth Streets line claims to be a graduate of Oxford University, and several men on different lines throughout the city are known to be college graduates. There are one or two men who were at one time civil engineers in the employ of the Electric Traction Company, and a young man who is at present pulling a bell rope on a Lancaster Avenue car, is a graduate in medicine, who failed to build up a practice and was compelled to resort to other means to earn a livelihood.

Weary of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

From The Boston Herald.

Among the eccentricities that Harriet Beecher Stowe is said to have developed in her old age is a detestation of all reference to her famous book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She can stand no allusion, however veiled, to her noted novel, and her friends and relatives are very careful to prevent the mention of the book in her presence.

A PLAY WORTH ATTENTION.

"Ohne Gelaeut" Proves to Have Both Strength and Interest.

Manager Conried seems to find no difficulty in securing for presentation at his theatre in Irving Place a new play every week, each with merit enough to make it worth hearing by people of intelligence and not unworthy of serious consideration as illustrating the art of dramatic writing and its possibilities. He has, too, a company thoroughly trained in lines surprisingly diverse, and competent to bring out the ideas and make manifest the meaning of rough farce or emotional drama, of comic opera or heavy tragedy. These facts account sufficiently well for the large audiences that are present at every one of his often recurring "first nights" and for the frequency with which the same spectator is to be found in the same seat at each performance. After one has been present on a few of these occasions, at least half the faces around him become familiar, and if a regular attendant chances to be missing the absence is as easily recognized as is the appearance of a friend or acquaintance at another theatre.

Last evening the play was one by Fedor von Zobeltitz, and proved to be a remarkably vigorous study of country life and characteristics. The title, "Ohne Gelaeut," which the programme translated by the curiously inadequate and incongruous words "Hushed Up," refers to an old provincial custom of celebrating without any ringing of church bells the marriages of brides not stainless. The story is that of a rich peasant, proud of his village honors, and determined that his children shall marry within their own class. He is uncouth in dress and manner, ponderously good-natured when things go to his liking; capable of savage violence when they do not. His wife is like himself, but he has a daughter strangely different from them both. The rude life and rustic clowns of the little hamlet have grown cruelly distasteful to her, and she welcomes with eager joy the chance to escape offered her by a gentle-mannered young aristocrat, as impecunious as he is conscienceless, whom her dowry has attracted. His love making is lamentably swift and thorough, and when the father angrily refuses his proposal for the daughter's hand, he has an unanswerable argument to prove the wedding's necessity. Even peasant obstinacy yields to it, and the old man gives an unwilling consent to the marriage, but he reduces by more than half the expected dowry. A sudden cooling of the lover's ardor is the result, and the girl flies to suicide as the only escape from disgrace, but is saved at last by a young clergyman, who can both love and forgive.

Many of the scenes portrayed are terribly and painfully realistic, but these are relieved by humorous passages and quaintly rustic characters, all adroitly introduced, and all assisting materially in the plot's development and action. As the stubborn peasant, Arthur Eggeling, achieved a real and deserved triumph. He played the part with minute care and broad effect, identifying himself completely with its mental peculiarities, and in dress, as in bearing, making it a type instantly convincing. Anna von Romanowska gave expression often admirable to the unfortunate daughter's hurrying emotions, and in the lover's rôle Max Bira, if he earned no exuberant praise, at least made unnecessary any criticism, even a little unkindly. As a grotesque Jewish peddler, Adolf Link received and deserved vigorous applause. To Max Haenseler, Matheiu Pfell, Wilhelmine Sohlueter, and half a score more were assigned minor tasks, and each, without exception, performed them satisfactorily.

"Ohne Gelaeut" is a drama of unusual strength. The subject is not a pleasant or edifying one, but in treatment and intention alike the play is far beyond the ordinary inquest over a "social problem."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry Lichtenhein.

Henry Lichtenhein, who was for twenty-eight years Assistant Clerk of the Board of Education, died yesterday morning at his home, 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, of stomach trouble.

He was born in this State, and was forty-seven years old. He was a great favorite with his fellow clerks. Chief Clerk McMullin of the board, sent to his family yesterday the regrets and sympathy of the board and clerical force.

Mr. Lichtenhein was a widower. He leaves one son. He was a member of Grace Lodge, No. 1,858, Knights of Honor.

Funeral services will be held to-morrow evening at the home. The interment will be in Woodlawn Sunday morning.

Otis R. Johnson.

Otis R. Johnson, the lumberman and capitalist, died Wednesday at Racine, Wis., after an illness of several days. He was eighty years old. He leaves an estate estimated as high as $10,000,000.

He was a partner of the late Senator Stockbridge of Michigan, Gen. Russell R. Alger, and ex-Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin. He owned millions of dollars worth of property in the California redwood country.

OBITUARY NOTE.

—W. H. Hunt, a member of the Armstrong, Landon & Hunt Company of Kokomo, Ind., died in Waterbury, Conn., yesterday of pneumonia. His wife, who had been notified of his illness, arrived a few minutes after death came.

University Students Arrested.

William C. Chase and Harry W. Scott, nineteen and twenty years old, respectively, two students at the University of the City of New-York, were prisoners in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday charged with malicious mischief.

The young men live at Lorring Avenue and Hampden Street. They attended a theatrical entertainment at the university on Wednesday night, and on their way home young Chase twirled his heavy cane on his fingers. Suddenly it slipped from him and broke the glass of a street lamp.

When questioned by Policeman Neal, Chase acknowledged that he had accidentally broken the lamp, and said he would pay the bill. The policeman arrested both students, and Scott's protest that he had not broken the glass had no effect at the station house. Both were locked up over night. Justice Divver discharged the young men, and said Neal's action was arbitrary.

Harmony at Niagara Falls.

From The Niagara Falls Cataract, March 6.

The result of yesterday's election, provided the administration of the affairs of the city shall prove to be generally satisfactory, will no doubt be of great benefit to the Democratic Party. In counseling and influencing the nominations and in making the canvass which resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket, men who have for some years past worked at cross-purposes were found to be thoroughly and cordially united. If a proper disposition for fairness manifests itself, as it should, by those Democrats who were elected yesterday in the recognition of all Democrats, the benefits which will inure to the Democratic Party can hardly be over-estimated.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3 A. M.—3 York Street; rag shop of Tony Toutz; damage, $50.

5:40 A. M.—203 and 205 Thompson Street; P. McCann & Son, horseshoeing shop; damage, $800.

9:30 A. M.—423 West Forty-ninth Street; tenement; Gustave B. Heinrichs, occupant; damage, $150.

9:30 A. M.—320 Tenth Avenue; dwelling of G. A. Dettmer; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—22 Ann Street; Kosmo Novelty Company; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—7 Allen Street; Maurice Cohen; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—240 West Thirty-fifth Street; damage, $50.

7:55 P. M.—195 Eldridge Street; Jacob Silverstein; damage trifling.

A VERBAL CONTRACT ALSO

Important Agreement as to the Bonds Not in Writing.

THE SYNDICATE A FISCAL AGENT

Authorized to Delay Payments in Its Contract in Order to Affect the Rate of Exchange.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—There has been some guarded comment at the Treasury upon the fact of the apparent loss of gold in the debt statement, but no official explanation of the drop of two millions in one day. An explanation made unofficially and published to-night, is that when the agreement in writing was made for the loan of $65,000,000, there was a verbal agreement supplemental to that, which has been published, going more into detail as to the manner in which the syndicate should protect the gold in the Treasury, the protection of this gold being one of the items in the written instrument. The verbal agreement is represented as quite as important as that put in writing. It is said that it makes the bond syndicate a fiscal agent with power to do a banking business, which is not vested in the Treasury Department itself.

The syndicate, according to the reported provisions of this unofficial contract, is privileged to suspend or delay the payments to the Government for the bonds so that it may use the gold at its command to affect the rate of exchange and prevent the exportation of gold. When foreign exchange is high, it is privileged to suspend payment to the Government, and to use the gold to countermand the demand for exportation of gold. The Secretary of the Treasury has no power to go into the market and protect his gold reserve in this manner, and therefore, it is represented, the syndicate agreed to do so in the interest of the Treasury, with the understanding that when foreign exchange should be high it would not be required to make gold deposits in payment of the bonds. In other words, it is authorized before final settlement shall be made with the department to use the gold acquired by the sale of bonds to decrease the rate of exchange in this country on London, and to prevent a drain upon the gold which already is deposited in the vaults of the Treasury.

The announcement at the close of the business yesterday that there had been a loss of over a million dollars, was due, it is asserted, to the fact that the syndicate had suspended payments on the bonds so that there was no increase of gold from that source, and that there was two millions of gold technically in transit between the Assay Office and the Sub-Treasury, which, while actually in possession of the Government, was not shown on the books yesterday.

Bonds Ready but Not Called For

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has printed and delivered at the Treasury Department $35,000,000 of the coupon bonds and $10,000,000 of the registered bonds sold to the Morgan and Belmont syndicate. The syndicate has paid in about $38,000,000 in gold and received receipts for the same, but as yet has not expressed any desire for the delivery of the bonds. The receipts, of course, carry interest from their date, and to all intents and purposes can be negotiated and passed from hand to hand, the same as the bonds could be.

LONDON, March 7.—The American loan opened at 4⅛ per cent. premium and closed at 4¾ per cent. premium.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Albert Keep and Marvin Hughitt of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—The Marquis and Marquise de Castellane and Count Jean de Castellane of Paris are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, ex-Attorney General David K. Watson of Ohio, and Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago are at the Fifth Avenue.

A.—Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Styles, just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau St., between Ann and Beekman.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua." A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

GROVES—GLENNEY.—On Tuesday, March 5, 1895, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Maud Ingersoll, daughter of William P. Glenney, to Lee Woodruff Groves.

POST—POST.—On Wednesday, March 6, by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, assisted by Rev. Dr. John H. Prescott, Carolyn Beatrice,

AILSA BEATS BRITANNIA

The Fife Cutter's Fast Race in Light Wind Off Cannes.

EASY IN STAYS, QUICK IN GOING ABOUT

The New Yacht Proved as Stiff as the Prince of Wales's Cutter and Delighted the Old Captains.

CANNES, March 7.—The new yacht Ailsa sailed her maiden race to-day, and won it, fully justifying the confidence of her owner, Mr. A. B. Walker, and her designer, Mr. Will Fife, that she would give a good account of herself. She not only did this, delighting her partisans, but she also surprised and discomfited the admirers of the Prince of Wales's cutter, the Britannia, which they believed invincible.

The weather was clear and the bright sunshine and light, balmy breeze promised a delightful day for an outing, but not one for fast racing. The course was triangular, from the clubhouse, around the Island of St. Honorat, to Point d'Aguille and back, ten miles, the course to be sailed over three times, making a total distance of thirty miles.

The race was for prizes and medals as follows: The first, a prize of 2,000f. and a gold medal; the second, 500f. and a silver medal, and the third, 100f. and a bronze medal. The starters were the Britannia, Ailsa, and Corsair.

As the Britannia and Ailsa came up to the starting line both had their jackyarders and all head sails set, and the Corsair was similarly dressed. In measuring for position the Ailsa came very near fouling the Britannia, but contact was fortunately averted. The Britannia had the windward position as the yachts crossed the line, which they did in this order:

	H. M. S.
Corsair	10 02 10
Britannia	10 05 05
Ailsa	10 06 10

As the boats crossed the line they had barely steerage way, so light was the breeze, and the two larger boats were headed by the Corsair in the preliminary sailing. The race began as a drifting match on the reach to the windward to St. Honorat, and in this phase of yacht racing the new boat seemed to be holding her own. On the way to the St. Honorat mark boat the Britannia had the best of what little breeze there was, and really seemed to be going faster than the new cutter.

The wind hauled to the southward and freshened a bit, when both boats went about and stood off shore toward Cape Roux, looking up to the wind. The Britannia held on further than the Ailsa, and opened the gap she held to the windward. The Ailsa set her working staysail, the breeze still freshening. No further advantage was gained by the Britannia, and the boats rounded the St. Honorat mark as follows:

	H. M. S.
Britannia	11 07 30
Ailsa	11 11 10

Rounding the St. Honorat mark the Britannia set her balloon and jibtopsails for a free run to Point d'Aiguille, and the Ailsa bent on her balloon and foresail. Passing the point the Ailsa was plainly overhauling the Prince of Wales's boat under the influence of the rapidly freshening breeze, and on the run home reduced the Britannia's lead to the finish of the first round so that the score in rounding the home mark was:

	H. M. S.
Britannia	11 56 00
Ailsa	11 57 10
Corsair	12 10 50

Both yachts stood off on the port tack, on the second round, for Isle de St. Honorat. A long leg to port and a short board to starboard fetched St. Honorat, and the time of rounding showed that the Ailsa had gained five seconds more, the time of rounding being:

	H. M. S.
Britannia	12 25 05
Ailsa	12 26 10

Getting away on the port reach for the run to Point d'Aiguille, both boats took in their balloon sails and set their small jibtopsails. The breeze had been gradually freshening, and the Corsair being nowhere in the race and no further noticed, the two cracks were bowling along at a good pace. The second mark boat, at Point d'Aiguille, was rounded as follows:

	H. M. S.
Britannia	12 49 48
Ailsa	12 50 45

From this point it was a broad reach home for the conclusion of the second round. The Ailsa was plainly gaining, and the excitement on shore became intense. As the yachts rounded the clubhouse boat their time was:

	H. M. S.
Britannia	1 10 30
Ailsa	1 11 05

The Britannia was now only 36 seconds ahead. Getting away for the St. Honorat mark on the third and last round, the boats were only a few lengths apart. Although the wind was fair, it had lulled a little, but still the two cutters were sailing in fine style. Both were making short tacks, and in these the Ailsa got the best of it and passed the Britannia to windward. In making the short boards the Brintannia stood on longer than the Ailsa, and the latter, at 1:25 P. M., went about, passed to the windward, and took the lead. After heading the Britannia the Ailsa took in her jibtopsail. The Ailsa continued to gain so rapidly that it seemed a foregone conclusion that, barring accident, she would win. The time of the boats rounding the St. Honorat mark was:

	H. M. S.
Ailsa	1 40 35
Britannia	1 41 40

The Ailsa increased her lead on the run to Point d'Aiguille, where she jibed for the run home. The time was:

	H. M. S.
Ailsa	2 03 20
Britannia	2 05 30

The new boat had gained 1 minute and 5 seconds on this leg, and, getting away for home, it was apparent that she would greatly overcome the time allowance of 1 minute and 12 seconds which it was generally understood she was obliged to concede to the Britannia. The Ailsa not only held her lead well, but increased it so that she crossed the finish line 2 minutes and 50 seconds ahead of her competitor. The time of finishing at the clubhouse was:

	H. M. S.
Ailsa	2 21 40
Britannia	2 24 30

The harbor was filled with boats of every description, from war ships to the humblest craft, containing interested and enthusiastic witnesses of the race.

The Ailsa has proved herself a wonderful boat. Her performance to-day, the first day she had had her racing sails on, was marvelous. Her owner, Mr. A. B. Walker, and her designer, Mr. Will Fife, were on board. She was not well handled at the start, but after a short time her crew seemed to get the hang of things, and a decided change was noticeable.

The Ailsa seems to work easy in stays and quick in going about, while she is as stiff as the Britannia. Old yacht Captains are enthusiastic over her, and decalre that this was the best race ever seen here.

The race for ten-raters was won by the Dakotah.

AMERICANS TO SAIL VIGILANT.

Capt. Haff Selecting a Crew from Maine Sailors.

The story that Capt. Hank Haff was to have charge of the new cup defender is not true. Capt. Haff is the authority for this denial. An elaborate yarn was printed in a morning newspaper yesterday that by putting various rumors together it was conclusive evidence that Capt. Haff, the famous skipper of the Titania, the Volunteer, the Colonia, and the Vigilant, was to have charge of the syndicate new yacht now being built at Bristol.

This statement rather surprised yachtsmen, because it is well known that Capt. Haff criticised Mr. Iselin and the way the Vigilant was handled in 1893 rather severely. It is known, too, that Mr. Iselin wants a skipper who will act more as a mate, and that Capt. Haff insists on having charge when he sails a yacht. It was this that caused the trouble in England last Summer. The story is that Capt. Haff could not get along with "Nat" Herreshoff, and that he told Mr. Gould that there was not room on the Vigilant for the two, and that either he or "Nat" Herreshoff would have to go. Capt. Haff remained in charge of the Vigilant, and "Nat" Herreshoff came back to this country.

Capt. Haff paid a visit to Deer Isle, Me., early this week, and is trying to pick up a crew of thirty or forty sailors to work on a big yacht. He declines to say what boat the crew is for, but yachtsmen who are well posted say the yacht is the Vigilant, and that this crew, as told exclusively in The New-York Times on Tuesday, will go to England to bring the famous cup defender of 1893 home again.

Capt. Haff wanted to get a crew of Americans on the Colonia, but did not have the time in 1893 to select his men. This year he is starting in early, and should be successful. This action is all in line with Mr. Gould's statement that he will spare no expense to have the Vigilant in the best possible shape this year, and have her handled as she was never handled before.

Williamsburg Yacht Club Races.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 7.—The Williamsburg Yacht Club held a meeting in this city Wednesday. The new officers of the club were installed and rules governing the coming contests of the club were adopted. There was a very large attendance. The club decided that, instead of holding its usual open regatta, it would have a club race on Tuesday, June 11. An opening sail for club boats will take place on May 26. The following-named boats were added to the club fleet: Gossip, Howard C. Anderson; May Belle, Wallace Tiebout; Venus, Dr. Thomas Busche; Frank, Charles Erdley.

The new officers installed were Joseph Schuessele, Commodore; John Lowes, Vice Commodore; John Essman, Rear Commodore; William Martin, Recording Secretary; William H. Schleicher, Corresponding Secretary; Henry Roth, Treasurer; Felix Donnelly, Measurer; Dr. Thomas W. Busche, Steward; Louis Rove, Sergeant at Arms; Trustees—James Northrup, President; A. I. Brush, Charles Williams, Edward Einhart, August Baumann; Regatta Committee—Henry Hufer, Chairman; William Erdley, Joseph Northrup.

The club's house is at Steinway, this city.

American Yachts Abroad.

The small American yachts in England last year were remarkably successful, as the following figures from The London Field will show:

Yacht and Owner.	Rating.	Starts.	1sts.	2ds.
Dakotah, H. Allen	10	33	25	1
Mencen, A. H. Jackson	2½	55	27	17
Morwena, Miss Sutton	1	45	8	18
Wee Win, H. C. Sutton	½	36	23	8

The record of Spruce III. was 63 starts, 18 first prizes, 33 second prizes. Total number of prizes, 51.

Norwood and Yankee Doodle to Race.

Thomas McBride, owner of the Yankee Doodle, and Hugh Fraser, manager of the Norwood, met yesterday and signed articles of agreement for a race between the two boats. The race is to take place on the Hudson River some time in May. The day is to be fixed later. The race is to be for the championship of the Hudson River. The start will be made off One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the yachts will turn at a stakeboat fifteen miles up the river and finish at the starting line. Owners of other fast yachts can enter the race if they want to do so.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—At the annual meeting of the Sing Sing Yacht Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—Ralph Brandreth; Vice Commodore—Francis Larkin, Jr.; Rear Commodore—Gilbert M. Todd; Secretary—Robert T. Dennis; Treasurer—Joseph Thompson; Measurer—William M. Carpenter.

—The Ossining Yacht Club at Sing Sing has elected the following new officers: Commodore—Andrew Rohr; Vice Commodore—John M. Terwilliger; Rear Commodore—Charles S. Raymond; Secretary—James H. Moran; Treasurer—Cornelius D. Maleady; Measurer—Irving S. Hall.

—At a meeting of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club on Monday night a lease was signed for the site for the clubhouse in Hudson Park. The old clubhouse will be removed from Echo Island to the new site.

—Charles Francis Adams has sold the forty-six-footer Harpoon to Otis Sheppard of Boston. She will have a trunk cabin put on and be made a comfortable cruiser.

—The Yale Corinthian Navy will sail a regatta the first week in June and a joint race with the Harvard Yacht Club during the week of the boat race.

—The steam yacht being built at Herreshoffs' for T. R. Hostetter is to be named the Duquesne.

—The London Field says: "It is reported that the Vigilant is ordered to Boston."

DIXON PUNCHES BOLAN.

The Champoin Easily Won the Bout but Failed to "Stop" His Opponent.

The New-York Athletic Club had a special boxing show in its gymnasium last evening, the bright star of which was the little colored fistic wonder, George Dixon, featherweight champion of the world. This was the first appearance within the walls of the Mercury Foot clubhouse of the famous boxer, and a large crowd of carefully-groomed clubmen turned out to see him.

It was at first intended to have the young man known to fame as the "Kentucky Rosebud" oppose the wonder, but this plan fell through, and "Sam" Bolan filled the breach. He is a gentleman of color, and in the role of the elusive human punching bag proved a pretty fair success. He was pounds heavier than little Dixon, and he staid through the scheduled six rounds, much to his delight and the champion's displeasure.

The bout was remarkable, as showing the wonderful quickness of the wonder and the amount of punishment Bolan could stand. The latter was ever on the defensive, and this made Dixon's task much more difficult. Of course "Maxey" More, the club's popular referee, had no other alternative than to declare Dixon the winner.

There were a number of interesting bouts preceding the event of the evening. A battle royal between four negroes was not the least amusing. They jabbed and cuffed during three rounds while the spectators roared.

M. Ryan and "Joe" Konks had a lively setto. They battled at 122 pounds, and Konks was hit in the neck in the second round. This blow ended the bout, so far as Konks was concerned, for he had to be dragged to his corner.

Another knock-out happened in the first bout, which was between two boxers introduced as Hess and McGowan. The former was the larger, but he, too, received a blow on the neck in the second round, and that ended it. F. Johnson and J. Ross, both colored, fought four hard rounds at catch weights, the former getting the decision. J. Murphy defeated George Basill in a four-round contest, and then "Connie" Sullivan and "Chuck" Connors gave a burlesque bout.

LOTUS TEAM'S FINE BOWLING.

Rolled 902 in the Harlem Republican Club Tourney.

Three more games were rolled in the Harlem Republican Club tournament at the Harlem Republican Club Alleys, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. In spite of the disagreeable weather the attendance was unusually large. The Lotus, Phoenix No. 1, and Puritan Clubs contested. Two victories for either the Lotus or Phoenix No. 1 teams would put them on even terms with the leaders.

The Lotus and Puritan teams met in the first game. The representatives of both teams attacked the pins as if their lives depended upon the game. The yelling when either team got a strike would have done justice to a college assemblage.

With a lead of 21 pins in the first frame the Lotus bowlers set the pace at such a rate that the Puritan five could not overtake them. The Lotus team eventually won by 86 pins. Hands put up a great game, rolling a total of 239 on seven strikes and three spares.

The Puritan and Phoenix No. 1 teams tried conclusions in the second game. For two frames it looked a sit the Puritans would be a sure winner. Phoenix No. 1 sent the pins flying in all directions in the remaining frames, and won, with 20 pins to spare. The score:

FIRST GAME.

LOTUS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hands	7	3	0	239
Little	2	5	3	158
J. Purdy	2	3	5	145
Gaddis	5	2	3	172
W. Purdy	4	2	2	188
Total	20	17	13	902

PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Benson	1	8	1	176
Jones	3	4	3	173
Kraft	2	4	4	151
Raymond	5	2	3	162
Hamman	2	5	3	154
Total	13	23	14	816

FRAMES.

Lotus	88	181	267	357	473	569	656	720	815	902
Puritan	67	140	234	312	397	492	562	644	731	816

Averages—Lotus, 180 2-5; Puritan, 163 1-5.
Scorers—F. Schwab and A. P. Brown. Umpire—H. M. Swartz.

SECOND GAME.

PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Benson	7	2	1	224
Jones	4	3	3	167
Kraft	2	5	3	153
Raymond	2	5	3	161
Hamman	5	1	4	175
Total	20	16	14	880

PHOENIX I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Cowperthwaite	3	4	3	162
Fielding	2	5	3	171
Young	1	7	2	165
Gross	2	3	5	150
Clute	6	1	3	203
Total	14	20	16	851

FRAMES.

Puritan	94	170	260	342	429	503	602	698	792	880
Phoenix I.	59	156	280	378	463	532	630	707	789	851

Scorers—E. P. Chapin and F. Schwab. Umpire—F. Gardner.

THIRD GAME.

PHOENIX I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
H. W. Cowperth'te	3	8	1	181
Fielding	1	5	4	152
Young	2	2	6	141
Gross	3	4	3	185
Clute	3	6	1	197
Total	10	25	15	856

LOTUS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hands	2	6	2	167
Little	1	5	4	150
J. Purdy	4	2	4	170
Gaddis	2	4	4	150
W. Purdy	4	4	2	184
Total	13	21	16	821

FRAMES.

Phoenix	64	159	248	345	415	496	563	665	770	856
Lotus	93	176	239	300	368	451	530	637	734	821

Scorers—F. Schwab and E. H. Chapin. Umpire—F. Gardner.

SANCTIONS FOR RACE MEETS.

Chairman of Racing Board Gideon's Weekly Report.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—This week's report, made by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board, contains information that will interest all league cyclists. It was issued this evening and is as follows:

As heretofore, the rule regardng confliction of dates wil not be observed on national holidays, except in the case of circuit meets. Attention is called to the new rule enacted by the National Assembly, by which it is required that all applications for sanctions shall be accompanied by the sanction fees, $10 for each national circuit date, $2 for each open meet, with $1 additional for each additional day, and $1 for each closed club event or athletic meeting scheduling but two cycle races. The only exceptions to this rule are league clubs having a membership of twenty or more, such exceptions being made only by vote of the Racing Board.

Sanctions have been granted to the following associations for the dates named:

March 2—Sixty-fifth Regiment Athletic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

March 7—Brookline High School Athletic Association, Brookline, Mass.

May 30—Pueblo Rovers and Athletic Association, Pueblo, Col.

May 30—Amateur Athletic Union, New-York.

July 4—Pueblo Rovers and Athletic Association, Pueblo, Col.

July 4—Amateur Athletic Union, New-York.

July 4—Beaver Valley Cyclers, Beaver Falls, Penn.

Sept. 2—Pueblo Rovers and Athletic Association, Pueblo, Col.

Sept. 2—Amateur Athletic Union, New-York.

The second week in July will probably be the week of the national meet at Asbury Park, N. J. While this is rather earlier than usual, it is about the latest date for which special arrangements could be made for the accommodation of the league membership. As the preparation and correction of the racing rules for 1895 will necessarily require some time, it may be well to state that the changes in the rules from those of 1894 will be approximately as follows:

1. In Class A, prizes of any reasonable description to the value of $50 may be offered. This does not admit, however, of ridiculous prizes or prizes calculated to injure the sport.

2. Any Class A racing man employed in the cycle trade may be transferred to Class B without further cause.

3. Applications for sanctions must be accompanied by fees as indicated above. No applications can be considered valid unless fees are sent.

4. No sanction may be granted for an event to take place on Sunday, or in which women can participate.

5. No private record trial will be sanctioned during the principal racing season, probably from June 1 to Oct. 1.

6. No appeal from referee's decision will be considered unless made within one week of date of meet.

Chief Consuls are requested to forward to me any recommendations they may desire to make looking to the appointment of handicappers for their respective districts.

Y. M. C. A.'s Form a Bicycle Club.

About fifty members of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association met on Tuesday evening and decided to organize a bicycle club at the next meeting, which will be held on Monday evening, the 11th inst. A wheel room has been set aside for the use of members, where cycles can be safely stored. It is on the Twenty-third Street side of the building, directly adjoining the baths, and within a few feet of the gymnasium and bowling alleys. Members will find this wheel room very convenient. From the enthusiasm shown it would seem that in a short time the Twenty-third Street Branch will have connected with it one of the largest bicycle clubs in the city. The former members of the bicycle clubs in the lower part of the city, and which disbanded recently, will probably join, as, besides enjoying the privileges of a well-equipped bicycle club, they can also receive the benefits of the good training which both the educational and physical departments extend to all members of the association.

New Club for the League.

About eighty members of the Cycling Division of the New Manhattan Athletic Club met in the clubhouse last night. They were addressed by Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen. Mr. Potter thanked the club, on behalf of the league, for courtesies shown while the National Assembly was in session, and said that the efforts of the members of the New Manhattan Athletic Club had a great deal to do with the national meet being given to Asbury Park. It was decided that the club should become a league organization. There are about 150 members in the division.

The first road run of the season of the club will take place next Sunday. It will be to Coney Island and return, and the riders will leave the clubhouse at 10 A. M.

Liberty Wheelmen's Entertainment.

The Liberty Wheelmen gave an entertainment at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. About 300 friends of the wheelmen attended and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The programme arranged by Carl von Lengerke was a good one. James McLaughlin showed what he could do as a trick pianist, the Tuxedo Banjo, Mandolin, and Guitar Club gave selections, Miss Alice Hodgson whistled, and D. A. Sammis, William Tway, and "Allie" Stahl sang. After the entertainment there was dancing.

Cycler Sanger Dangerously Ill.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7.—Walter Sanger, the bicyclist, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever at his home, on Terrace Avenue.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—At the cycle show and bicycle tournament held in Mechanics' Pavilion, San Francisco, Feb. 18 to 22, the Stearns wheel scored the following victories: Emil Ulbricht broke all indoor paced records for two to twenty-five miles. His time for twenty-five miles was 1:05:17 3-5. G. A. Nilson won the one-mile Class A handicap, and the Alameda County championship, and Fritz G. Lacey of Los Angeles won the two-mile Class B handicap.

—Owing to the critical illness of the owner of the property on which the Riverside Wheelmen expect to build their proposed clubhouse, negotiations are still pending. The matter is not likely to be settled for some time to come.

—The New-York Tourist Wheelmen will visit the Broadway Theatre in a body on the 14th inst. It will be their annual theatre party.

—On April 19 the Massachusetts Bicycle Club will celebrate the anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British with a run over the Paul Revere route, or else that taken by the English soldiers.

—The first drill of the recently formed bicycle corps of the seventh Regiment will take place at the armory next Tuesday evening.

—S. C. Crane of Brooklyn has returned from Europe after having enjoyed a bicycle tour through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy. His tour, he says, was a constant delight. He covered about 5,000 miles awheel.

—This evening the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will give a ladies' reception at their clubhouse, 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Entered for Steeplechases.

Entries for the steeplechase handicaps, which closed March 1, have been received at the office of the National Steeplechase Association.

Run May 4—New-York Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles and a maif.

Run May 8—Empire State Steeplechase Handicap; about three miles.

Run May 11—Grand International Steeplechase Handicap; about four miles.

The entries are:

Blemton Stable—B. g. Spread Eagle.
Broad Hollow Stable—Ch. g. The Peer and ch. g. Oakwood.
Cassatt, A. J.—B. m. Rica and b. m. Falsestep.
Clyde, B. F.—B. m. Lady Raymond.
Crosby, J. M.—Gr. g. Jack High.
Carter, M.—Blue Day.
Daly, W. C.—Br. m. Lizzie and b. g. Daly.
Erie Stable—Br. h. St. Anthony, br. h. Dwight, and b. g. Cardinal.
Gebhard, F.—Ch. g. Rodman.
Howland, S. S.—B. h. Judge Morrow and b. h. Lucknow.
Hayes, W. C.—Ch. h. Trillion.
Lone Tree Stable—Br. h. Sir Singelnton.
Oleander Stable—Ch. g. Passmore and br. h. Disappointment.
Pamrapo Stable—Ch. g. Woodford.
Purser, E. W.—B. h. Foxhound.
Randolph, P. S. P.—B. g. Chevy Chase.
Ricketson, W. P.—B. g. Glenfallon.
Stevens, R. L.—B. g. Hadji Kadorr.
Shields, A.—Ch. g. Pat Oakley.
Stewart, J. T.—B. h. Iron Duke.
Strathy, Col. J. A. L.—Ch. g. Hesperian.
Temple, Mr.—B. g. Ecarte.
Wadsworth, C. W.—Ch. h. Stockton.
Westbrook Stable—B. h. King John.

State Trotting Board Incorporated.

ALBANY, March 7.—The New-York State Trotting Board was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The objects are to investigate, ascertain, and keep a record of the pedigree of horses; institute, maintain, control, and publish a stud book, or book of registry of horses in the United States; promote and hold exhibitions of horses, and generally for the purpose of improving the breed. The Directors or Stewards are Laurence Kip, David Bonner, Andrew Miller, H. M. Whitehead., Hamilton Busby, of New-York; Harry Hamlin of Buffalo, and George W. Archer of Rochester.

Henry of Navarre to Race Again.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 7.—Byron McClelland says Henry of Navarre will race again this year if he trains properly. He is well entered, and his owner expects him to win lots of money.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—The result of the two trips which E. R. Bowne of this city made to Kentucky lately is the addition of several well-bred and likely young trotters to his former collection. Three of these are by Jay Bird. The oldest, a roan colt of three years, is called Frank O., and his dam is the stoutly-bred Favorita, 2:25½, by George Wilkes, out of Press Forward, and therefore a sister to Ferguson. This gives the youngster a double portion of the valued Wilkes blood, and a brown colt, two years old, is bred on much the same lines. He is out of the great producer, Emily, dam of Fortuna, 2:22, and two others with fast records, and has been named Ed Bowne, for the clever young trainer who now has him in hand. The othe Jay Bird is also a bay colt and a foal of 1893, his dam being a daughter of the race horse Robert McGregor, out of a mare by Young Jim. A two-year old filly by Wilton completes the lot from Lexington in Mr. Bowne's stable, and he has another prospective money winner in G. B. S., a bay colt of three years, by Stamboul, dam by Nutwood. Besides this untried material, are three by Bayonne Prince that have shown speed or taken fast marks under Mr. Bowne's teaching. Mahogany is the champion trotter of New-Jersey, with 2:12¼ scored in a hot race at Cleveland last July. Nutshell, 2:25¼, went several miles below 2:20 in fast company last season, and Miriam Lane did a trial in 2:27 at four years. This speedy trio was bred by William H. Fearing of this city. Lewis G. Tewksbury's crack pole mare Tembia will be sent to Mr. Bowne as soon as the weather is fit for slow work. His training quarters are Chetolah Farm, North Branch, N. J., where he is associated with Alfred De Cordova of Wall Street fame in the breeding and development of trotters.

—It was reported late last season that John E. Turner, the veteran Philadelphia driver, had sold his place at Ambler, Penn., and had bought another track at Salem, N. J., where he would locate this Spring. In a recent letter to a friend in New-York the "General" of the reinsmen's brigade wrote: "I will not go to Salem before next November, as the man who is now there has a lease which does not expire till that time." Turner has never missed a trip through the Grand Circuit, and always has something with which to land a big coup during the midsummer tour along the line of the great lakes. He is a great admirer of My Trinket, a young mare owned by John H. Shults. She is out of his own favorite, Trinket, with whom Turner defeated St. Julien, Phallas, Welgewood and other crack trotters that were out between 1880 and 1883. When Trinket's filly was sold at auction in this city three years ago Turner came over from Ambler Park and bid $3,000 on her. Mr. Shults promptly raised him a thousand, and carried her off. Last Spring when the Parkville Farm string was at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, Turner offered Mr. Shults $5,000 for My Trinket. Even this did not tempt the New-York breeder, and as My Trinket went lame soon after she is still without a record. She will probably be placed in Monroe Salisbury's hands this year, and should beat any trotter in the country that has never won a heat.

—The latest news about Alix comes from Morris J. Jones, who was in Chicago on Tuesday, and said he had received a telegram from Monroe Salisbury about the queen of trotters. She was then at the Oakland meeting for the special exhibition of speed that took place there last Saturday, when the wind was so strong that record breaking was out of the question. From there the stable was taken to Pleasanton, and Salisbury expects to leave there early in May. He will go direct to Red Oak, where Jones, his partner in the ownership of Alix, has a new mile track.

—The gossip about coming changes in the managing staff at Tattersalls of New-York is now to the effect that W. B. Fasig, who has charge of the trotting department, does not intend to leave the metropolis. It was first reported that he would return to Cleveland, but instead of that it is understood that he proposes to form a partnership with E. S. Hedges, who has been associated with him at Tattersalls. Mr. Fasig has been on the lookout for a suitable building in which to hold sales in this city, but has not yet found one suited to the business.

—The gray gelding Marin, Jr., that came out in California last season and made a record of 2:13, was purchased last week by William Bradbury of San Francisco. His new owner is known to Eastern horsemen through the doings of his wonderful trotter, Little Albert, one of the gamest and most consistent campaigners that ever came over the Rockies. A few days after Mr. Bradbury bought Marin, Jr., he arranged with Monroe Salisbury to take charge of the gelding. In the meantime he is driving the speedy gray trotter to pole with Little Albert.

—Among the cross-country riders who are likely to make the tour of Canadian tracks this Spring is Andy Blakely. His string of jumpers includes Creighton, an Australian production, owned by Adolf Spreckels, who is the sporting member of this family of sugar kings.

—Great things are expected of the old steeplechaser Cloister, who is again favorite for the Grand National event. He will be ridden by Escott, who trains him, and the owner expects to land the race with the veteran hurdler.

Nothing Left but to Choose the Team.

LONDON, March 7.—Mr. Parker, Secretary of the London Athletic Club, said to a United Press reporter this morning that a reply had been received last evening from the New-York Athletic Club, in which the latter agreed to the proposals in regard to the events to be contested, and confirmed the eleven events which the London Club had named. The only detail now remaining is that of choosing the teams, which will require time, as new and better men may develop in the course of the Summer. The London team will sail for New-York on Sept. 6, on the steamer Majestic. The games will take place on Sept. 21.

Princeton Forfeits a Cup.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—For the last two years a mile relay race has been run between the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton. The trophy striven for was a cup, which the college winning the race two years in succession was to possess.

Princeton won the first year and Pennsylvania last year. To-day the Pennsylvania athletic authorities received a letter from D. R. James, Jr., Captain of Princeton's track team, notifying them that Princeton would not race this year, and would lose the cup by default.

Orange Athletic Club Directors.

ORANGE, N. J., March 7.—The stockholders of the Orange Athletic Club held their annual meeting in the clubhouse, on Halstead Street, to-night, and chose the following Directors: William B. Dillon, William M. Franklin, Charles Wiley, Hamilton Wallis, A. D. Palmer, E. V. Z. Lane, Joseph D. Pickslay, A. B. Farnsworth, George T. Boggs, W. E. Eton, Arthur Varian, Franklin Webster, Winthrop Burdick, William H. Wiley, and Daniel Pritchard.

St. Patrick's Day Games.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York County had a meeting at Ledwith Hall, Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, Wednesday, when final arrangements were made for the Irish national festival and games, to be held on St. Patrick's Day, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. William Keogh was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Games and John Lenihan was made Chairman of the Reception Committee. The games will begin at 3 P. M. and will comprise a shooting match, two-mile race, one-mile race, two-mile walk, half-mile race, reel and jig, hornpipe and waltz competitions, running, high and broad jumps, throwing the hammer, and putting the shot. Handsome medals and desirable money prizes will reward the successful competitors.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—The baseball team of the New-York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, having organized for the season, would like to hear from all first-class clubs giving a guarantee. Letters may be addressed to H. V. Broeser, Jersey City Station.

—Kennedy is showing great form in the practice work of the Brooklyns at Savanah. Capt. Foutz thinks he will be among the leading pitchers this season.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican League; Bank Clerks' League.
Pool.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League; Boston Athletic Association vs. New-York, at 2,235 Eighth Avenue.
Seventh Regiment teams of five shoot, at the armory range.
Chess.—Manhattan vs. London Chess Club, cable match.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Annual dinner of Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Interclub tournament.
Boxing at New Manhattan Athletic Club.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Pigeon-Shooting Match.—Capt. Brewer vs. Frank Class, Erb's Bloomfield Avenue grounds, Newark, N. J.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Pigeon Shooting.—Brewer vs. Class at Newark.

RELIEF FOR NEWFOUNDLAND'S DESTITUTE

The People Cheer the United States for Sending Provisions.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 7.—The steamship Grand Lake, from Halifax, with provisions for the destitute people of Newfoundland, contributed by the people of Boston and Halifax, arrived here at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, and was welcomed by more than 200 persons, who crowded the wharf and cheered with enthusiasm. The Stars and Stripes floated at the Grand Lake's masthead.

A feature of the demonstration was the wild manner in which the crowd responded to cheers for the flag. Finally cheers were proposed for the American people, and the throng cheered until almost exhausted.

After the vessel had been made fast to the wharf his Lordship, the Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones, Bishop of Newfoundland; the Rev. Father O'Brien, and the Rev. William Graham went aboard and met Mr. Faye, who is in charge of the provisions. Owing to the lateness of the hour it was decided to call a meeting of the Relief Committee at 9 o'clock to-morrow, when the goods will be handed over to the representatives of the various religious denominations for distribution to the unfortunate people throughout the island.

It is hoped that every person requiring help will be given his or her share.

The destitution existing in Newfoundland is dreadful. About 2,000 families in St. John's alone are in distress, and the same state of affairs, and in many cases worse, exists all over the island. Five thousand persons are fed daily from soup kitchens.

A QUESTION AS TO NAVAL CADETS

The Regularity of Some Late Appointments Likely to Cause a Difference.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill permitting the appointment of naval cadets in about fifty-seven districts for which appointments had not been made by Representatives, and for some of which districts appointments had been made by the Secretary of the Navy, has produced an animated discussion as to the regularity of some of the appointments made.

The bill was signed by the President soon after 11 P. M. Monday. Members of Congress who were prompt had prepared appointments to be submitted at once. Others delayed, but all who nominated cadets to the Secretary of the Navy dated their appointments between 11 and 12 o'clock, so as to appear to have made them between the time the law was signed and the moment they ceased to be members of Congress, with the power to appoint.

There is an impression that some of the appointments were, in fact, not made until Tuesday, and many remain to be appointed. The question that Judge Advocate Lemly may be asked to answer and which he may ask the Attorney General to help him to answer authoritatively is whether the law gave the members of the Fifty-third Congress power to make the appointments regardless of the expiration of their term of office, or whether they lost the chance to appoint when they ceased to be Representatives, without having selected the cadets they were entitled as Representatives to name.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN HARLEM

Work of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Harlem branch of Young Women's Christian Association held its anniversary at the Calvary Methodist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, last night. The Rev. Dr. Elmendorf of the Collegiate Reformed Church presided.

Speeches were made by Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. De Witt Bridgeman.

A brief report of the work of the branch, which was formed in May, 1891, was read by the Secretary, Miss Mary McElroy. At the Annex, on Third Avenue, 10,400 meals were served in 1894. The association has cared for many girls financially, socially, and in religious lines. It had been nearly self-supporting.

The branch contemplates building a new home in the near future.

Must Answer to Two Charges.

Policeman Nolan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, arrested John McGuire, twenty-six years old, a peddler, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Park Avenue, last night. When he was preferring a charge of fast driving against McGuire at the desk an employe of H. L. Peters, a groceryman of 1,804 Park Avenue, entered the station house and reported that three tubs of lard had been stolen from the grocery. The lard was found in McGuire's wagon, and he will have to answer to two charges in Harlem Police Court to-day.

Much Excitement, Small Fire.

A trifling blaze on the third floor at 22 Ann Street, occupied by the Cosmo Novelty Company, about 8 o'clock last night, created excitement in the vicinity.

An

EX-GOV. WALLER'S CHARGES

The Corrupt Use of Money in Connecticut Elections.

AN INVESTIGATION MAY BE CALLED

The Accusations May Result in the Passage of a Corrupt Practices Act by the Legislature of the State.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—The charge made recently by ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of New-London that over $100,000 had been sent into Connecticut by the National Democratic Committee during the last Presidential campaign, and that much of that sum was used for corrupt political purposes, has been informally called to the attention of the leading men in both parties in the Connecticut General Assembly, now in session. The question whether the General Assembly will appoint a committee to investigate the charge has not been decided, although nearly every newspaper in the State and many of the prominent Democrats and Republicans are in favor of legislative inquiry.

Some of the Democratic leaders have stated that if the Legislature should decide to investigate, the investigation should include the campaigns which resulted in the election of ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley and ex-Gov. Lounsbury. The Republicans generally desire the investigation to be confined to the specific charge made by ex-Gov. Waller. At the time ex-Gov. Waller declared that the Democrats had received $100,000, he also expressed the opinion that a like amount had been placed in Connecticut by the Republican National Committee and that all that money was not required for the legitimate expenses of the campaign.

Many of the leading men in the State have been interviewed on the subject of Gov. Waller's charges, and there seems to be a wide difference of opinion as to whether there is really a good foundation for the general allegation of political corruption in Connecticut. Lynde Harrison said:

"I think that ex-Gov. Waller should go before the State Attorney for the County of Hartford and formulate his charges, if any, against any member or members of the Legislature, as well as any one else who has been guilty of any act of corruption affecting the Legislature.

"In my opinion, it is for the General Assembly to determine whether the charges he has made should be investigated, or whether they should send for Gov. Waller and have him make his charges publicly before a committee of the present Legislature. I have not given the matter any consideration, and only heard of the letter of Gov. Waller a day or two ago. I am not aware on what he can base his serious charge. Of course, large sums of money have been spent by both parties in the election of members of the House for many years. But as to any improper usage of such money, I am not aware of it."

Gen. O. Vincent Coffin positively declined to make any statement for publication. It was openly stated at a legislative committee hearing in the Capitol last week that Gov. Coffin himself spent $15,000 in the last State campaign, and that this amount did not include whatever expense he was under in connection with the State Convention at which he was nominated for Governor. The statement was made by Ratcliffe Hicks, Representative in the General Assembly from Tolland, and, according to Mr. Hicks, his authority was John M. Douglass of Middletown, a very close friend to Gov. Coffin in the last State campaign. What provoked Mr. Hicks to make the statement was a remark made during the committee hearing by Speaker Fessenden of the House of Representatives and the Connecticut member of the Republican National Committee. Speaker Fessenden charged that the Democrats had more money in the last State contest in Connecticut than the Republicans, and Mr. Hicks replied that the Speaker was mistaken; that the Republican Party in that campaign had $5 to the Democrats' $1, and that he knew it cost Mr. Coffin the amount already stated. Speaker Fessenden said he had not heard that Gov. Coffin had put any money into the campaign.

Gen. Samuel E. Merwin, President of the Yale National Bank, in this city, who was twice Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut and was a candidate for Governor in 1892 and 1894, commenting on Gov. Waller's charge, said:

"I believe very large amounts of money have been expended by both parties, and it should be stopped. I am in favor of an investigation of Gov. Waller's charge. I think it is time that this bleeding of candidates for office should be stopped. Unreasonably large sums of money have been spent in the wrong direction by both parties during the last few years, and also inside the Legislature. I would be in favor of anything that would stop it. Personally I am not aware of any foundation for Gov. Waller's sweeping statement."

Clinton B. Davis, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and the Chairman during the period referred to in Gov. Waller's letter, gave this opinion:

"Are there any brains left in Connecticut? There is nothing to this charge of Gov. Waller's, and any simple man knows there isn't. For the life of me, I don't know what is the animus of this charge, unless it is that ex-Gov. Waller and Prof. McCook want to run the politics of Connecticut in their own way. I hope Tom or McCook or both will succeed. I court an investigation, and am prepared to go before any legislative committee on the matter at any time."

The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Herbert E. Benton of this city, is not for an investigation. He is quoted as follows: "Concerning campaign expenses, the Republican State Central Committee has not paid any cash for a vote. So long as I have been in political life I know nothing of any corruption that requires an investigation. I believe Gov. Waller acted a little hastily when he issued that letter, and it is probable that he may have some difficulty in backing up his charges. The General Assembly will not bother about the matter. There is absolutely nothing to the charges which can be backed up."

The remark by Mr. Benton that the General Assembly will not have an investigation is regarded as significant. As Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee he would be apt to know something definite about the probable action of a Legislature that has a Republican majority in the upper branch of 22 and in the lower branch of about 140.

Many distinguished Republicans disagree with Mr. Benton as to the merit of Gov. Waller's allegations. Congressman-elect N. D. Sperry, for over a quarter of a century the Postmaster in this city, said that, inasmuch as the charges had come from ex-Gov. Waller, he could not but believe there was something back of it. He thought that if Gov. Waller was in a position to substantiate the charge, there should be an investigation of the whole matter.

Henry C. Robinson, one of the most eminent Republicans in Connecticut, did not think the demand for an investigation would amount to anything. It was the general supposition, so he stated, that there was more money used at elections in Connecticut than was necessary to cover legitimate expenses. He did not regard it as good taste on the part of Gov. Waller to ventilate a matter of this kind as an ex-Governor of the State. He should, in Mr. Robinson's opinion, have pursued a different course. Mr. Waldron declined to express an opinion if any good was likely to result therefrom.

All this discussion over Gov. Waller's letter to Prof. McCook of Trinity College, in which he reiterated his claim about the $100,000 being sent into Connecticut is looked upon as timely and beneficial by those who are vigorously urging the Connecticut General Assembly to pass a corrupt-practices act that will in a great measure minimize the evil of dishonest election work. There are two such measures before the Legislature, both carried over from the session of 1893 and printed with the public acts passed by that Legislature. Lynde Harrison is the author of one, and it is very similar to the corrupt-practices act that is the law of England. When Mr. Harrison was discussing his proposed law before the Judiciary Committee recently, he stated that, while in England last year, he had inquired very diligently about what effect such a law had on the elections there. The most favorable opinions were expressed to him by Englishmen, and this approval, he added, was confirmed by Mr. Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of The New-York Times.

The other proposed corrupt-practices act was presented to the General Assembly by Representative William Hamersley of Hartford, who has since become an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. It differs considerably from Mr. Harrison's measure.

ALL FAVOR THE TRACTION COMPANY

Another Hearing on the Proposed West Side Extensions.

The war that the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Company have been waging for possession of the territory north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street came before the Aldermanic Railroad Committee again yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber, several property owners of Washington Heights and King's Bridge being heard against permission being granted to the Third Avenue Company to lay its tracks. There were many opponents of the road present, who applauded all criticisms.

James McCreery presented a petition stating that the property owners believed in healthy opposition, and that 98 per cent. of them were in favor of the Metropolitan Traction Company. He said that they objected to being carried across town at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and taken down on the east side. They were determined to patronize a road running down on the west side.

Patrick Kerrigan said that the property owners were opposed to a trolley road, and he was loudly applauded. No company has proposed to use the trolley, however. He argued that the company securing the grant should deposit $250,000 as a guarantee that the extension would be constructed and finished within two years.

Louis Weindell of the Washington Heights Protective Association severely arraigned the Third Avenue Company for its present service. He said that it could not handle its present traffic, and it would be folly for it to attempt to provide rapid-transit facilities for the west side. He said that the Third Avenue Company wanted a monopoly.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel to the Third Avenue Road, said he would refrain from making his argument until the Metropolitan Traction Company's application had been heard.

THE CARLYLE HOUSE PURCHASE FUND

Officers Elected by the American Committee—$6,500 Raised in England.

A meeting of the American Committee on the Carlyle House Purchase Fund was held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

There were present E. J. Phelps, who presided; Henry White, Gen. Horace Porter, Horace Russell, Samuel Elliott, Hamilton W. Mabie, James H. Bates, and Phillips Smalley. Andrew Carnegie, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, John Russell Young, and others sent letters regretting that they were unable to attend the meeting, and expressing sympathy with the movement.

A cable dispatch was received from the English Committee stating that the fund now amounted to $6,500.

Bishop Potter was elected Chairman of the committee, J. Pierpont Morgan Treasurer, and Phillips Smalley Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Phelps, Mr. Elliott, and Gen. Porter. An informal discussion was then held, and after a vote of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for the use of its room, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Want No Saloon There.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 7.—The Linden Avenue Methodists, in 1845, built a small church in Linden Avenue, and there they worshipped for forty-five years. Their dead were buried in a little cemetery at the rear of the church.

They erected, in 1890, a handsome brick structure at Linden and Ocean Avenues. The old building was sold to E. Blohm of Brooklyn, who remodeled it and called it Bamber Hall. It was converted into stores, lodgerooms, and a meeting room for the Young Men's Christian Association, with a small stage for entertainments.

The investment never paid, and the building changed hands. Recently it was reported that the hall was to be converted into a beer saloon.

The church people say that when they sold the property they inserted a clause in the deed, to the effect that no saloon should be established on the premises while the cemetery remained. If any attempt is made to convert the hall into a saloon, the church Trustees will ask the courts to enforce the terms of the deed.

Necessity of Proper Food.

The New-York Academy of Medicine held a meeting last evening in its hall, 21 West Forty-third Street, at which Dr. J. Harvie Dew read an interesting paper on "Malnutrition."

Dr. Dew took the ground that many human ills arise from insufficient nourishment, and he argued that unless persons ate proper food their bodies could not be in healthy condition.

The paper was afterward discussed by several physicians, who agreed with Dr. Dew.

The following doctors were elected Fellows of the academy: Bernard Gordon, 109 Henry Street; P. H. Payse, 154 Nepperhau Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Henry Tuck, 89 East Fifty-third Street; Richard C. Newton, Montclair, N. J.; Francis H. Rankin, Newport, R. I., and Norton L. Wilson, Elizabeth, N. J.

So Saith Sibley.

DENVER, Col., March 7.—A letter written by ex-Congressman J. C. Sibley, who may be the Bimetallic candidate for President next year, has been received by J. W. Deane of this city, who has made it public. Mr. Sibley says that if Anarchy shall break loose in the country "The money powers, the subsidized press, and the servile politicians" will be responsible. He also says that America needs to borrow nothing from European monarchies.

Bebbler Gets a Trial.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 7.—The verdict against William Bebbler of Germantown, Penn., convicted at the last term of court of assaulting Dr. Riegel of Bloomsbury, with intent to kill, was set aside today, and a new trial ordered. The Judge said he thought both parties should be indicted. Bebbler and Riegel shot at each other last Fall while quarreling about Bebbler's attention to Mrs. Riegel.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Differential Rates on West-bound Freight Traffic Abolished.

ACTION OF TRUNK LINE PRESIDENTS

Some of the Roads Will Issue Reduced Rate Tickets to Clergymen and Others Will Not —Mileage Tickets.

After the 1st of next month there will be no differentials allowed on west-bound freight traffic, so far as the railroads in the Trunk Line Association are concerned. So the Board of Presidents decided yesterday at a meeting which was attended by Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York Central, George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania, E. B. Thomas of the Erie, Joseph Harris of the Reading, E. P. Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley, Vice President Orland Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio, General Manager J. E. Childs of the Ontario and Western, General Traffic Manager Percy R. Todd of the West Shore, and several other railroad officers of important rank.

In abolishing the differentials heretofore allowed on west-bound traffic, the Presidents simply gave their authoritative approval to the recommendation submitted by the freight traffic managers of the various roads interested.

Another matter disposed of yesterday was the much-talked-of discontinuance of the custom of issuing "clerical orders" or reduced rate tickets to persons engaged in religious and charitable work. The trunk line Presidents were not in accord on this question, and it was resolved that each road should be permitted to pursue its own policy. The New-York Central, the Erie, the Lackawanna, and the West Shore will issue no more "clerical orders." The Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Reading and the Lehigh Valley will continue the practice.

The subject of mileage tickets was discussed, with the result that the Erie and the Lackawanna lines will issue no more mileage tickets after April 1.

A telegram was received during the meeting from George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association in Chicago, stating that he would do everything in his power to further the maintenance of east-bound rates.

NEW CARS FOR THE CENTRAL.

Vice President Webb Explains the Order for 3,000 New Freight Cars.

Regarding the New-York Central's recent order for 3,000 new freight cars, Third Vice President H. Walter Webb said yesterday: "The company orders these cars at this time for the reasons that they can be obtained at an uncommonly low price, and they can be completed in ample time to meet the demands of our traffic. I think that next Autumn will witness a very pronounced improvement in railway transportation business. Additional cars will then be needed by all the railroad companies, and the carbuilders will be likely to have their hands full. The New-York Central management is simply taking time by the forelock, by buying cars when they can be bought most cheaply, and at the same time forestalling the general rush for new rolling stock."

Although the New-York Central has extensive car shops of its own, not one of the 3,000 new freight cars will be built in a Central shop. The Michigan-Peninsular Car Company, and the Buffalo Car Manufacturing Company have each secured a contract for constructing 1,500 cars. The cost of each car, it is said, will be about 20 per cent. less than the price heretofore paid for the same class of work. The new cars will be of the box pattern.

Grand Trunk and the Trunk Lines.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Western passenger officials are somewhat annoyed by the persistency of the Grand Trunk in pushing its claims for recognition by the committee. The report that the Grand Trunk intends to resign from the Eastern Trunk Line Association nuless the latter helps it in its fight against the granting of Candian Pacific differentials was taken seriously by many of the officials who can readily believe that the Grand Trunk will take such a radical action.

Ever since the formation of the Western Trunk Line Committee the Grand Trunk has been ignored by the Western lines, and the last straw was added when action was taken allowing the Canadian Pacific a differential of from 5 to 10 on all business originating at points east of London, Ontario, and extending to Pacific coast points. This the Grand Trunk claimed seriously injured its business, and it immediately drew into the lists to help it fight the Central Traffic and the New-England Passenger Associations. At the last conference of these with the Western Trunk Line Committee, which was held in Chicago, it was apparent that these two Eastern allies had grown lukewarm in the cause, hence the threatened severance of all relations with them.

New Cars on the Pennsylvania.

A new type of Pullman parlor car has been added to the equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad's famous "Congressional Limited" between New-York and Washington. The main points of difference between these new cars and the old style of cars are the absence of compartments and of window drapery. There are thirty-three comfortable revolving chairs upholstered in figured rep, a material considered by some more suitable for this purpose than the ordinary plush. With the entire body of the car devoted to chairs, there is an appearance of unusual length, and more interior space than the ordinary car affords.

Conference of the Coal Men.

The conference of the bituminous coal men, which was resumed in the Trunk Line Association rooms, in Liberty Street, yesterday forenoon, adjourned until to-morrow without agreeing upon anything. Chairman Ferris said he hoped that a definite scale of rates and of wages to miners would be agreed upon before the conference closed.

Separate Receiver for the Midland.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Representatives of the bondholders of the Colorado Midland Railway and of the Atchison system in conference here have decided to ask for the appointment of a separate receiver for the Midland. The roads will continue in friendly relations.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—J. Hubley Ashton, counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, yesterday, in Washington, dismissed the appeal of the company to the Supreme Court of the United States from the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of California in favor of Samuel McCutcheon and Joseph R. Graham and others. The matter at issue was the title to homesteads entered by McCutcheon and Graham and claimed by the company as indemnity lands. The company by this action abandons the contest.

—The new uniformed attendants who meet the incoming trains on New-York Central lines at the Grand Central Station, appear to have won popular favor already. Several passengers whose arrival in New-York has been made more agreeable by the polite attentions and information given by these young men, have written appreciative letters to General Passenger Agent Daniels.

—A. A. Heard, whose work as Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in St. Louis attracted the attention of some of the leading transportation men in the country, will, on the 15th inst., take charge of the passenger and ticket departments of the Northern Steamship Company, with headquarters in Buffalo. The palitial steamers North West and North Land will undoubtedly do a large business between Buffalo and Duluth this season.

—The report of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last shows: Gross earnings, $196,127; operating expenses, $124,486; net earnings, $71,640; other income, $4,035; gross income, $75,676; fixed charges, $86,112; deficiency, $10,436; cash on hand, $92,106; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $152,896.

—The sale at auction of the Bristol, Elizabethan and North Carolina Railroad has been ordered by the court. The road is now in the hands of receivers.

—O. W. Bell has resigned as Superintendent of the Sandusky Division and Superintendent of Telegraph of the Lake Erie and Western.

—Dr. William Taussig, President of the St. Louis Terminal Association, will sail for Europe on the 30th inst. for an extended trip.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, has just returned from a six weeks' sojourn in Europe.

—President W. C. Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific is in this city.

DISAPPEARANCE OF JOHN O. BACHE

Dr. Boyle, Who Started for Boston with Him, Fears Foul Play.

No news was received yesterday of John O. Bache, the missing insurance agent. The Boston police claim to have learned beyond a doubt that Bache got on an express train at Fall River that was bound for Boston. Whether he reached the latter city no one as yet has become satisfied. His Boston relatives believe he did not. As matters stand, he was lost somewhere between Fall River and Boston.

Dr. Henry T. Boyle, who started to accompany Bache to Boston, has completely recovered from the dazed condition he was in upon his return from Boston. He says he has no explanation to offer for the mysterious disappearance of Bache, and makes the following statement:

"I am not regularly connected with the Union Central Life Insurance Company, but occasionally Mr. Bache, who was an intimate friend, employed me to do some special examination work. It was for this that I started to go to Boston with him last Thursday afternoon. We had no altercation, and if I said we had, it was because I felt too dazed to tell what happened. I cannot conceive what has happened to Bache, but I fear foul play. He was not the sort of man who would commit suicide."

Dr. Boyle's story of having been held up in Boston by three men, who beat him into insensibility, received some slight confirmation yesterday, when the police of Division 4 of Boston gave out the information that Dr. Boyle was locked up on Friday about midnight. He was seemingly under the influence of a drug, and all the while he was in the station was under the impression that he was in New-York City. He departed early the next morning, without any charge being made against him. His eye was bruised.

President Pattison of the Union Life Insurance Company said yesterday:

"Bache was usually in good health, but he had been subject to vertigo. Last Summer he fell down in the street near the office, and for several days his mind was a blank. We think that something like that has happened now, and that we will hear that he is in a hospital or being cared for elsewhere in Boston. Mr. Bache's accounts have been found to be correct. About the notes that went to protest at the Western National Bank we know nothing. They had no connection with our business."

END OF A MATRIMONIAL VENTURE

F. H. Wolff Fails to Press a Charge of Extortion Against a Victim.

Frederick Bossert, who keeps a restaurant at 374 Bowery, was in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, in answer to a summons procured by Frank H. Wolff, President of Meyer's Private Detective Agency, formerly of 784 Third Avenue, but now of 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Wolff charged Bossert with attempting to extort money from him by threats. The complainant did not appear, and the case was dismissed.

According to the statements made in court, a personal appeared in a morning newspaper last November, announcing that a beautiful girl worth $150,000 wanted a husband, and that he need not be wealthy. Bossert answered the advertisement, and in due time met Wolff at 784 Third Avenue. Wolff demanded and received $38 as a fee, and then introduced Bossert to a very pretty young woman, saying she had $83,000 in her own right.

A marriage was arranged, but before the day fixed for the ceremony, the young woman told Bossert that her fortune was a myth, and that she was merely a domestic in Wolff's employ. Bossert broke off the engagement at once, and demanded his money from Wolff. Wolff returned him $8, and gave him a note for $30, payable in three months. The note was not paid when due, and Bossert wrote to Wolff, demanding his money and threatening legal proceedings in case his demand was not complied with.

Then Wolff went before Justice Welde, made a charge of extortion, and secured a summons for Bossert's appearance in court.

In dismissing the case, Justice Welde said that Wolff had no ground for complaint, and that Bossert was the injured party, although he was almost as much to blame as Wolff for engaging in such a matrimonial scheme.

The Dog Swallowed the Bill.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Citizens of Chester are figuring out a mathematical problem which was unintentionally evolved by Commission Merchant George Geary. A customer bought a basket of potatoes, price 65 cents, and tendered Geary a two-dollar bill, which he jokingly tossed to his dog. The aim was so true that the bill disappeared down the dog's throat. Geary furnished his customer with the change, which was $1.35, and the question which the Chester mathematicians are trying to ascertain is whether Geary is out the two-dollar bill, plus the price of the potatoes, $2.65, or the $1.35 change and the price of the potatoes, or $2 in all.

Republican Factional Fight.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 7.—There is so much friction among the Republicans of Neptune township that the possibilities are that the Democratic ticket will be elected next Tuesday. The Republicans are divided on the question of township committeeman. One faction favors Robert M. Worthington, the other John T. Applegate. The township is usually Republican by from 300 to 400 majority.

RIVERSIDE ASSOCIATION'S GUEST

DWELLERS IN TENEMENT HOUSES HAVE A MERRY NIGHT.

Songs, Stories, and Instrumental Music All Appreciated—The Society's Good Work.

If happiness can be measured by noise, there were from two to three hundred young men and women just chuck full and running over with it at the clubrooms of the Riverside Association, 259 West Sixty-ninth Street, last night.

It was the first regular entertainment of the season, and an extra good programme, with first-class professional talent, under the able direction of Mr. Sonnekalb, was promised, to begin at 8 sharp. It was for this that all these boys and girls from the tenement-houses in the district between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Streets, West, with a few mothers, grandmothers, elder brothers, and sisters, had come. Eight o'clock sharp means just what it says with them, and half-past eight with no entertainers, they were in a very lively state of noise. They whistled and shouted so that some of the little girls had to put their fingers in their ears until one of the ladies on the entertainment committee went to the piano, and the noise took the form of "Daisy Bell," "The Bowery Girl," "Yankee Doodle," "Molly and I and the Baby," and other songs, which, if they were not very musical, made the noise seem a little more orderly.

Then the musicians arrived from somewhere in the darkness and dampness of Sixty-fifth Street, where they had been wandering under the mistaken direction of Mr. Sonnekalb, who is a good friend of the association, but can't always remember its location.

There was music by Mr. Sonnekalb, Faurel Gouraud gave selections on the mandola, Miss Martha Garrison Miner sang, and Mrs. Olivia Hall recited. Perhaps Miss Miner was the prima donna of the evening, and it is certain she never received just such a reception before. As she gave little trills and runs on her high soprano notes, the children fairly gurgled with delight. It was evident that they thought some very funny imitation was being given for their especial benefit. But they liked it, oh, yes; and they applauded rapturously and gave Miss Miller an encore that was worth having. They liked the rest of the entertainment, too, and applauded it all heartily, and laughed at the funny story Dr. Curtis B. Cartin, a member of the entertainment committee, told of the darky, the "debble," and the pair of shoes.

The association is three years old, and it is doing a big work in the district it has chosen to benefit by its labors. It has a building of its own, with splendidly arranged baths in the basement, separate clubs for the boys and girls and the mothers, a library, Penny Provident Fund, employment bureau, loan department, and kindergarten.

Neither the tenement house, bad as it is, nor lack of income, low as the wages of some workers are, are responsible so much for what is known as the tenement-house problem as is the utter lack of all knowledge of how to live on the part of the dwellers in these houses. The sad part of it is, too, that the women, as a rule, are more to blame than the men.

That is what Harvey E. Fisk, President of the association, says, and he is trying to remedy the evil by instructions in cooking, sewing, cleanliness, and hygiene.

The vacant lot back of the clubhouse is to be fenced in, adorned with vines, and a liberty pole and flag are to be placed there, and a tent for the kindergarten children in the Summer, Mr. Fisk told his audience last night. There are already trees on the lot. This is to be the next work of the association.

There were present last evening Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Fisk, Miss Lillian T. Montgomery, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Mrs. Burton Hart, who played for the children; Mrs. Baruch, Mr. Montgomery, Mrs. Isaac Ferris Lloyd, Dr. Carter, and a number of other people interested in the work. Next week will be the formal opening of the boys' club and they will have the evening to themselves. The building has been closed for some time while the baths were being improved and other alterations made.

BATTLE SHIP WILL BE NAMED KEARSARGE

The Name of the Historic Vessel Will Be Perpetuated.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It has been discovered that the Naval Appropriation bill makes provision for perpetuating the name of the Kearsarge. One of the new battle ships which is authorized by that measure is to be named after the historic vessel which was wrecked on Roncador Reef.

There was a general desire, which was heartily supported by Secretary Herbert, to construct a vessel which should stand as a memorial of the old Kearsarge. It is recognized, even in the official branches of the Navy Department, that the Jackies' superstitution regarding a ship bearing a name such as that of the Kearsarge carries with it good luck for those on board.

The announcement that a future battle ship, destined to play a prominent part in naval warfare, is to be named the Kearsarge will be received with gratification on every hand in the navy.

MRS. MICAH DYER IS INSOLVENT

She Indorsed Notes for Her Son and Money Lenders Pushed Him Hard.

BOSTON, March 7.—Mrs. Micha Dyer, Jr., whose life-long devotion to charity work is well known, and who has a host of friends in this city, to-day filed a voluntary petition in insolvency, with liabilities estimated at about $100,000. It is believed that the creditors will receive about 40 cents on the dollar.

Her financial trouble is due to her indorsement of notes for her son, Dr. Willard K. Dyer, manager of the American Health Food Supply Company of Boston, with an office in Park Square.

In extending his business he incurred debts and applied to his mother for assistance. Since that time, he claims, he has been bled right and left by money lenders, into whose hands his notes have fallen. It was to protect herself against these men that Mrs. Dyer filed her petition.

Secretary Gresham Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Gresham was confined to his bed to-day. The Secretary called in his physician early this morning. His indisposition was not such as to warrant another visit by the doctor.

Hotels.

GERLACH, SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, (fireproof,) 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Family apartments and single rooms, with private bath. Moderate rates by the year. Meals American and European plan. Grand banquet hall. Special rates to clubs and societies for private dinners. C. A. GERLACH, Manager.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE. REOPENED. Madison Square, New-York.
After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Special rates for families.
J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE. 42d Street, Entrance 9 West.
NEW RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.
Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

Dry Goods.

TO-DAY.—Medicines at half price; also sale of Gloves, Underwear, Jewelry, Corsets, Handkerchiefs. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Pianos.

Metropolitan Opera House Co. Pianos. KNABE Grands and Uprights, specially selected and used by the Artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Co., and at the Metropolitan Opera House, during the past season, as good as new, for sale at liberal reductions from original prices.
WM. KNABE & CO., 148 Fifth Avenue.

Boarders Wanted.

1,269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING their house would dispose of two handsomely-furnished floors; private table; central location. KING, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen; handsomely furnished second floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

38 EAST 28th ST.—Nicely-furnished rooms let to reliable parties; gentlemen preferred; central location.

236 EAST 18th ST.—Large, well-furnished front room to permanent gentleman; plain breakfast if desired.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS. NOW OPEN.
New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.
2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.
Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.
One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. F. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.
Full information on application at C. and O. office, 379 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

LAUREL IN THE PINES, Lakewood, New-Jersey, Open December to June.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY. LAUREL HOUSE. Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD, SUMMIT, N. J.
500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. Fifty minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad.
Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

HOTEL CASTLETON, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
MR. GEO. MURRAY respectfully announces that this hotel is now open, and will remain open for the season of 1895; rates reasonable. Apply to THE SHERWOOD, 44th St and 5th Av.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the Beach.
All conveniences, including hot and cold sea water baths in house, elevator, steam heat, sun parlors, &c. Coach meets all trains.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY. THE OLD-ESTABLISHED PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

THE CHALFONTE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the beach.
Full ocean view.
Sea-water baths in the house.
Also Illustrated Booklet free.
E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

THE BUCKINGHAM, Opposite Laurel House. LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
Home comforts; moderate rates. Send for circulars.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Parties desiring to find superior cuisine and attendance, with home comforts, also elegantly-furnished rooms, in a select house, can address GREY GABLES, Box 165 Post Office, Lakewood, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

ASTHMA and Catarrh cured by ESPIC'S Cigarettes or Powder. Oppression, suffocating, coughs, colds, neuralgia, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 20 Rue St. Lazare. New-York: FOUGERA, MILHAU. Sold by all chemists of America.

American Law Advice Ass'n. Write plain statement of facts, inclose with $2.00, and written opinion sent you. All subjects. Send for prospectus. Wauhope Lynn, Pres.; Henry W. Unger, Treas. 257 Broadway.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES, AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL, 39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

FRENCH LADY, (DIPLOMEE AND GRADUate from Paris, desires private pupils. Mlle. LAVILLETTE, 169 West 23d St.

Teachers.

EXPERIENCED PARISIAN TEACHER WISHES to exchange tuition or chaperonage of young people for room and board; highest testimonials. Address MADEMOISELLE, 201 East 14th St.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

Where Help Is Needed.
Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

Lectures.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT lectures, in co-operation with the Board of Education, in the large hall, at 8 o'clock. March 9 the lecture will be delivered by Col. Alex. S. Bacon on "Napoleon Bonaparte, the Soldier, the Statesman, the Man." No tickets required. Doors closed at 8 o'clock.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way, cor. 41st St. Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2. MADAME SANS GENE. PRESENTED IN ENGLISH.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. THOS. Q. SEABROOKE. ONLY MAT. SAT'Y. GRAND VIZIER. NEXT WEEK—THE FATAL CARD.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Matinées WED. and SATURDAY at 2. THE MASQUERADERS. March 18—New play, "JOHN-A-DREAMS."

GARDEN, TO-NIGHT, 181ST TIME. Mr. A. M. PALMER...Sole Mgr. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. Rice's Garden Burlesque Co. LITTLE CHRISTOPHER. Bessie Bonehill...as...Christopher

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. GOOD SEAT 50c. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Grand Revival of Dion Boucicault's Masterpiece. THE SHAUGHRAUN.

BIJOU. Broadway, 30th and 31st Sts. MATINEE SATURDAY. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE in the Comic Opera, MADELEINE.

PROCTOR'S 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Sparkling Vaudeville. FAMOUS FOREIGN FAVORITES. Funny Specialties. Sunday Sacred Concert, 2 to 10:30 P. M. Continuous

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Wagner Opera in German.
DIRECTION OF WALTER DAMROSCH.
TANNHAUSER.
TO-NIGHT. Elisabeth, Frl. Gadski; Venus, Frl. Kutscherra; Shepherd, Miss Lindh; Tannhauser, Herr Alvary; Landgrave, Herr Fischer; Walter von der Vogelweide, Herr Lange; Wolfram von Eschenbach, Herr Oberhauser; Biterolf, Herr Senger; Heinrich, the Scribe, Herr Gelasg; Reinmar von Zwetter, Herr Bromberg.
LOHENGRIN.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE March 9. Frl. GADSKI, Frl. BREMA, Herr ROTHMUHL, Herr BEHRENS, Herr SCHWARZ, Herr OBERHAUSER.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE NIBELUNGEN TRILOGY.
Monday Ev., March 11, DIE WALKURE.
Wednesday Evening, March 13, SIEGFRIED.
Fri. Eve., Mch. 15, GOTTERDAMMERUNG.
Sat., March 16, last matinée but one, TANNHAUSER.
Reserved seats from $1 to $4. Admission, $1 and $1.50. Boxes, $20, $40, now on sale at the box office; also at Tyson's, Rullmann's, and McBride's, at box office prices. LEON MARGULIES, Business Manager.
STEINWAY PIANO USED EXCLUSIVELY.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ. GRAND CONCERT at CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, with the assistance of
Rosa Sucher, Rud. Oberhauser,
(by kind permission of Mr. Walter Damrosch,)
YSAYE
(by arrangement with Messrs. Johnston & Arthur,) THE N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, THE MALE CHORUS, AND LADIES' CHORUS of the German Liederkranz.
MR. HEINRICH ZOELLNER.....Conductor
Tickets NOW at SCHUBERTH & CO.'S, 23 Union Square. Prices: Boxes, first tier, $20; second tier, $12; parquet seats, $1.50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 50 cents; general admission, $1.
G. JULIUS HAUSER, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. FOUNDED 1842.
1894—Fifty-third Season—1895.
5th Public Rehearsal, Friday, Mar. 8, at 2P.M.
Fifth Concert, Saturday, Mar. 9, at 8:15 P. M. CARNEGIE HALL.
Mr. ANTON SEIDL being prevented by illness, Mr. FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN has kindly consented to conduct on the occasion.
SOLOIST: M. EUGENE YSAYE.
PROGRAMME:
Suite, No. 8, G major, op. 55.....Tschaikowsky
Concerto for Violin, D major, op. 61..Beethoven (Cadenzas by E. Ysaye.)
First time in America by M. EUGENE YSAYE.
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Reserved seats from 75 cents to $2. Boxes $15.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

American Art Galleries, 6 EAST 23d, MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.
9 A. M. to 6

TROLLEY CAR FENDERS

Mayor Schieren Thinks One Used in Baltimore Will Save Life.

BUT SPEED IS THE GREAT MENACE

Presidents Norton and Lewis Declare that No Fender Has Yet Been Invented that Can Be Depended Upon.

The killing of over 100 persons in Brooklyn by the trolley cars has aroused the people and also the officials of that city to the imperative necessity for some measure or device that will put an end to this terrible human slaughter.

There is a great public outcry for a fender that will save life, and citizens are demanding of Mayor Schieren that he take effectual steps to prevent the running of the electric cars at reckless speed.

Mayor Schieren has found, in Baltimore, a fender that he believes will be effective in saving life. Under the strong pressure of public opinion he has instructed the police to keep close watch on the cars, with the object of detecting and reporting violations of the ordinance limiting the speed to ten miles an hour.

Numerous violations of the ordinance have been already reported to him.

An investigation of the whole subject by The New-York Times leads to the conclusion that the saving of human life in Brooklyn is a question not so much of fenders as of speed, and of personal care and skill in the operation of the cars by the motormen. No fender has yet been invented that can be depended on to save life, at a high rate of speed.

The cable railroads of New-York are an object lesson to the people of Brooklyn, especially on the two points of speed and care in handling. On the Third Avenue cable road, which has been in operation a year, no person has been killed outright, and comparatively few have been injured. This is attributed by the officials in some degree to the greater care exercised by the people along the route, but chiefly to the fact that the cars are well handled and are not run at a reckless rate of speed.

The experience is the same on the Broadway cable road is this city. Operating in one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the world, the Broadway cars have carried millions of passengers, and have killed only three or four persons since the cable was introduced.

Neither of the New-York cable roads has its cars equipped with fenders. The only device in use is a hood, or guard, around the trucks, and a cow-catcher in front of the wheels and trucks. There is no arrangement for picking up persons lying down or who have been knocked down, except after they have passed under the body of the car. Moving at a moderate rate of speed, the cable cars can be stopped very quickly, within ten feet in every recorded instance where there was an accident.

It has been charged that the electric railroads in Brooklyn have not adopted a good fender because of the expense of equipping the cars therewith. This is denied by the officials of the roads, who say that no fender has yet been invented that can be depended on to save life.

The officials also allege that many of the fenders are new sources of danger, and that there have been experiences to show that the cars would have been better off without any fender.

The fender which, in Mayor Schieren's opinion, is the best in use is known as the Blackistone combination fender. It is shown in the accompanying illustration.

It is used by the Central Railway, the smallest system in Baltimore, and is the invention of George Blackistone, the President of the road. It is operated as follows:

The wheel guard fender can be used without the projection. When so used the fender on the back end of the car is locked, and carried normally about eight inches above the track. The front wheel guard fender is carried about eight inches above the track, and, when brought into service, comes down hard upon the track, and pulls under the person, taking him into the net and not pushing him along the pavement.

It is pressed down by strong springs acting as a track brake of considerable power. It is dropped in two ways—by the motorman's foot touching the pin, or by the automatic trip suspended at the front of the platform. This trip is normally made of light metal framework, though shown in the picture as a light swinging board.

With the projecting fender on there are three ways of dropping the wheel guard. The front fender has a flexible edge, and runs about six or eight inches above the track. If a man is standing it catches him near the ankles, and trips him into the netting.

If he should be down on the track, it rises readily over him and leaves the wheel-guard fender to do the work of picking him up. Being connected with the wheel-truck by a single iron rod, which worked in a socket, thus permitting the fender to turn on curves, it automatically drops the wheel guard. The wheel guard can also be dropped in the same manner as described where the car is without the projection—first, by the rising of the projecting fender; second, by the automatic trip, and third, by the motorman's foot, each independent of and in addition to the other.

After being dropped, it is raised again to place by the motorman without leaving the platform. The automatic can be locked, leaving only the motorman's foot to drop the fender. This may sometimes be a necessity, as in the case of a sudden drift of snow, which would catch the automatic if left in action.

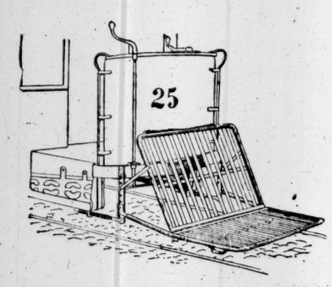
Mayor Schieren advised the officials of the Brooklyn trolley roads to go to Baltimore and see the Blackistone fender.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad said yesterday:

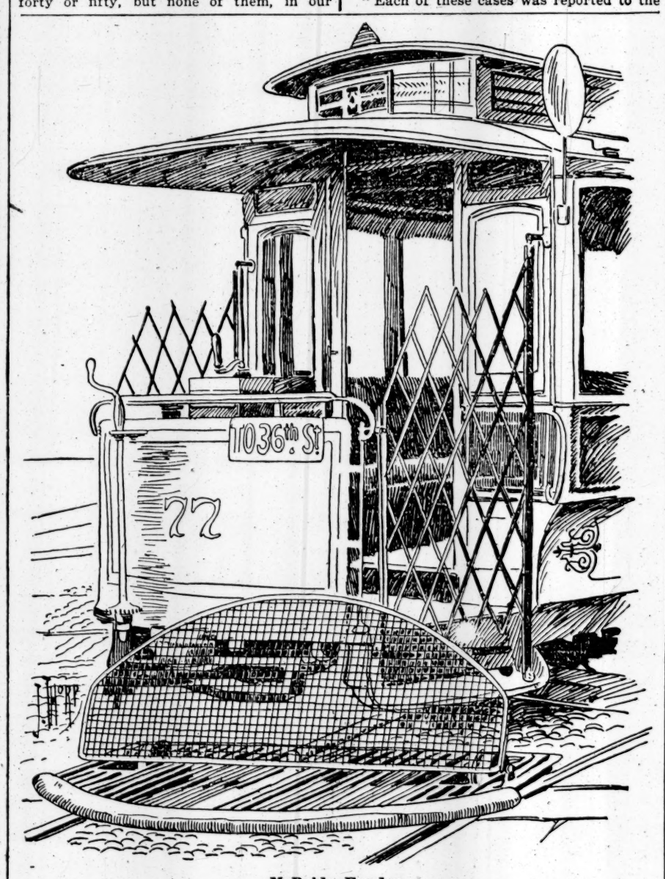
"I sent one of the officials of our road to Baltimore to see the Blackistone fender. He reports that it is not be depended on to save life. He had a talk with President Blackistone. The latter told him there had been eighteen accidents since the fender was put on the cars. In four cases, President Blackistone said, he felt sure the fender had saved life.

"But in the remaining fourteen cases President Blackistone said he was not sure but the accidents would have been avoided except for the fender. Extending ahead of the car, the fender struck persons when guard fender, when it rises an inch and a half to pass over the person lying down on the track, it automatically drops the wheel guard. The wheel guard can also be dropped in the same manner as described where the car is without the projection—first, by the rising of the projecting fender; second, by the automatic trip, and third, by the motorman's foot, each independent of and in addition to the other.

Blackistone Combination Fender.
Used on the Trolley Cars of a Baltimore Street Railroad.



Crawford's Folding Pick-Up Fender.



McBride Fender.

otherwise they might have gotten out of the way.

"The fact is no fender is yet known which can be depended on to save life or to prevent accident. The efficiency of a fender depends on the speed of the car. No fender will work at a high rate of speed. At a moderate rate of speed, accidents should be avoided by careful mortormen without the use of fenders. Fenders are often a source of danger.

"I am anxious to run our cars at a moderate rate of speed. I do not believe the people want rapid transit on the surface of the street. It will not injuriously affect the companies for them to run their cars at a moderate rate. The present saving in time, even on the longest routes, is not enough to be an object to one seeking to gain time. The people like the electric cars not because they are faster than the horse cars, but because they are cleaner, better lighted at night, and run smoother.

"The speed is the thing and not the fender. We have not equipped our cars with fenders because we have not found a fender that will work. We have tried forty or fifty, but none of them, in our judgment, after the experiments, could be depended on.

"Expense has nothing to do with our failure to equip cars with a fender. The expense would be no item. Suppose a first-class fender cost $50. We could equip 100 cars for $5,000, and that sum might be swallowed up in one claim against us for death or accident. We would be glad to get a good fender, but there is none that can be depended on."

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad said:

"Expense has not been a factor with us in dealing with the fender question. If there was a fender that would really save life and prevent serious injury, it would be a cheap investment."

Another official of the road said: "We have examined at least fifty fenders, but have not yet seen the Blackistone fender."

Among the fenders tried as an experiment on the Atlantic Avenue road in Brooklyn, was one invented by John E. McBride of this city. It consisted of a horizontal grate, much like the Pfingst fender in construction, equipped with a curved buffer. There was also a hood stretching up and covering the projecting iron work of the front platform.

The fender was supported by two small pilot wheels and was attached to the front truck by a single iron rod, which worked in a socket, thus permitting the fender to turn on curves.

The railroad officials raised three objections to the McBride fender. They said it could not be depended on to keep to the track while the car was traveling at any considerable rate of speed. Another objection was that if the fender left the track the rod that guarded it would be driven backward, with the result of wrecking the car. A third objection was that the fender, and especially the upper hood, prevented coupling two cars together—in other words, prevented the running of trailers.

Mr. McBride met these objections by adjusting the fender so that it would go under the body of the car when not in use. The fender was not adopted.

At the office of The Street Railway Journal, which is devoted to street railroads, and has paid especial attention to the fender problem, it was said:

"Several hundred fenders have been invented, but a really efficient fender, one that can be depended on to save life and prevent serious injury, has not yet been evolved. Fenders are in use in many cities in the country, with varying experiences. The wheel guard is the nearest approach, as yet, to a life saving appliance for surface roads. It is, after all, a question of speed, rather than of fenders."

The Sterling fender is the one in use on the Third Avenue cable road in this city. It is a wheel guard, and is not what is popularly understood as a fender. It does not project beyond the body of the cars, but is attached to the framework of the trucks. It is the invention of John Robertson, the Superintendent of the road.

The Sterling fender is a cow-catcher in shape, and is made of wire netting. The outer edge is a thick rubber shield, set with a slant, and when the shield strikes an object the tendency will be to roll up on the wire net. With this shield in use it is said to be impossible for any one to be run over.

The Third Avenue cable cars have been stopped, in nearly every case, inside of ten feet. Motormen who testified before the Friday committee in Brooklyn said it was impossible to stop a trolley car, even on a dry track, within less than twenty-five feet, when the car was going over ten miles an hour. On a wet track, it was testified, the trolley car could not be stopped short of 50 to 60 feet, if the speed was ten to fifteen miles an hour.

REPORT AS TO SPEED OF CARS.

In Every Instance the Rate of Ten Miles an Hour Was Exceeded.

Mayor Schieren received yesterday the first report of an Inspector assigned to observe the speed of trolley cars. He made the investigation on Wednesday, between 2 and 7 P. M., without the knowledge of the street car companies.

The report contains these specifications:

Car 4,305, Nostrand Avenue line, Clymer to Wilson Street, approximate rate of speed 17¾ miles an hour.

Car 100, Franklin Avenue line, Keap to Rodney Street, approximate rate of speed 24 miles an hour.

Car 20, Vanderbilt Avenue line, De Kalb to Lafayette Avenue, approximate rate of speed 17 miles an hour.

Car 40, Vanderbilt Avenue line, De Kalb to Lafayette Avenue, approximate rate of speed 12 miles an hour.

Car 1,527, Greene Avenue line, Vanderbilt to Clinton Avenue, approximate rate of speed 17 miles an hour.

Car 1,560, Greene Avenue line, Vanderbilt Avenue to Adelphi Street, approximate rate of speed 13 1-3 miles an hour.

Car 67, Fifth Avenue line, St. Mark's to Prospect Place, approximate rate of speed 14½ miles an hour.

Car 97, Fifth Avenue line, Third to Fourth Street, approximate rate of speed 13 1-3 miles an hour.

Car 55, Fifth Avenue line, Sixth to Fifth Street, approximate rate of speed 13 1-3 miles an hour.

Car 53, Fifth Avenue line, Sixth to Fifth Street, approximate rate of speed 13 1-3 miles an hour.

Car 51, Fifth Avenue line, Sixth to Fifth Street, approximate rate of speed 13 1-3 miles an hour.

Car 291, De Kalb Avenue line, Clinton to Vanderbilt Avenue, approximate rate of speed 15 miles an hour.

Car 248, De Kalb Avenue line, Vanderbilt to Clinton Avenue, approximate rate of speed 13 1-3 miles an hour.

It will be seen that, in every instance, 10 miles an hour, prescribed as the maximum speed, was exceeded.

Mayor Schieren said:

"Each of these cases was reported to the companies, and the companies were notified that if the condition of affairs did not stop within three days, arrests would follow."

Asked if he meant to arrest the Presidents of the companies, as he threatened to do last week, or the motormen, he said:

"I mean the motormen, but if I can't get satisfaction out of the motormen, I will arrest the Presidents. Now, that we have the numbers of the cars that were run at an excess of speed, I want to see what the companies will do."

Some of the cars appeared to be running at excessive speed yesterday.

Died While at Work in Macy's.

Charles Bloss, seventeen years old, of 829 Greenwich Street, died suddenly at noon yesterday while at work in Macy's store, in West Fourteenth Street.

He was employed in the packing department. He died from a hemorrhage of the lungs.

Mrs. Langtry Is Improving.

It was reported last night that Mrs. Langtry, who has been confined to her rooms at the Hoffman House with a severe cold, had almost entirely recovered and would possibly be out in a few days.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Shirt Waists.

Sizes 8 to 14 yrs., comprising a choice selection of materials and colors.

A very desirable style, made in blue and white percale, laundered collars and cuffs, with piped edges. 79c.

Same style in plain colors, collars and cuffs piped with white; also in fancy stripes and figures. $1.09.

New spring styles for Children in every department.

60-62 West 23d St.

DEACONESSES IN SESSION

Full Attendance at the Eighth Annual Conference.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM MANY HOMES

Welcomed as Efficient Soul-savers by the Rev. M. D'C. Crawford —A Generous Bequest from Mrs. Kelemen.

The Deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church gathered in full force at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, yesterday morning, in attendance on the annual National Deaconess Conference.

Although this was the eighth annual conference, it was the first time that the meeting had been held in this city.

The order, although in existence for a little over eight years, has grown rapidly here and in Canada, and has been established in East India, where there are six Deaconess's Homes. The organization is composed of earnest religious women, who devote themselves to missionary and rescue work, nursing among the poor and in the hospitals, and to reclaiming those who have wandered from the path of religion and virtue. There are now twenty-nine homes in the United States, one in Canada, and six in the East Indies, the latter at Singapore, Pithoragarh, Muttra, Madras, Lucknow, and Calcutta.

According to the last annual report of the conference, the total number of Deaconesses was 445, divided as follows: In America, 307; in India, 30; in Germany and Switzerland, 106, and in China, 2. The homes represented at the conference were Aldrich Memorial Home, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Asbury Hospital and Rebecca Deaconess's Home, Minneapolis, Minn.; Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kan.; Baltimore Deaconess's Home, Brooklyn Deaconess's Home, Chicago Deaconess's Home, Cleveland Home, Deaconess Institute, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Detroit Home, Elizabeth Gamble Home, Cincinnati, Ohio; Elizabeth Haas Home, St. Paul, Minn.; Fall River Home, German Home, Chicago, Ill.; Lucknow Home, Lucknow, India; Manchester (N. H.) Home, Methodist Hospital and Home, Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee Home, New-England Home, Boston; New-York Home, 241 West Fourteenth Street; Philadelphia Home, and the Toronto Home.

The delegates present were: The Rev. W. W. Foster, the Rev. Carl Stoecker, Mrs. Stoecker, Miss Kohn, and Miss Woost, from the Amsterdam Home; Miss M. W. Wells and Mrs. Dr. Neff, Baltimore; the Rev. William Nast Brodbeck, Miss Lunn, Miss Walden, Miss Hibbard, Miss Hoxie, Miss Holmes, Miss Organ, and Miss Todd, Boston; the Rev. Dr. Clark, the Rev. Dr. Pardington, J. F. Roning, Mrs. S. O. Compton, Miss Downing, and Miss Foster, Brooklyn; the Rev. R. E. Pooley, Mrs. R. E. Pooley, the Rev. J. S. Meyer, Mrs. N. R. Meyer, Miss Jefferson, Miss Cox, Miss Scott, Miss Horton, Miss Semple, and Mrs. Christopher, Chicago; the Rev. H. C. Weakley, the Rev. Dr. John Pierson, Miss Pierce, Miss Randolph, Miss Houston, Miss Lebens, and Miss Hardie, Cincinnati; Mrs. McCoy, Cleveland; Miss Gaddis, Detroit; the Rev. H. T. Lange, Elizabeth Hass Horne, Minneapolis; Miss Adams, Mrs. S. W. Gibbs, and Miss Olson, Fall River; Miss Kaeser, German Home, Chicago; Miss Lucy Sullivan, Lucknow, India; Miss E. C. Brown, Manchester; Miss Adron, Milwaukee; Mrs. S. K. Luce, New-England Southern Conference; Miss Pfrimmer and Mrs. Claflin, Omaha; Mrs. Collins and H. F. Fifield, Providence; Miss Thompson, Toronto; the Rev. M. D'C Crawford, D. D.; the Rev. F. Mason North, D. D.; the Rev. E. S. Tipple, Ph. D.; Miss I. A. Reeves, Miss M. M. Byers, Miss L. E. Pike, Miss H. Larson, Miss A. Kirkpatrick, and Miss M. Buckwalter, New-York.; the Rev. Louis Wallon, Mrs. F. K. Keller, and Miss Martha Binder, of the German Home, Brooklyn; the Rev. T. C. Watkins of Boston, the Rev. N. T. Witaker, Mr. and Mrs. George Elderkin, of Chicago; Mr. W. E. Blackstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs.

The conference began at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a private meeting of the Superintendents of the Deaconesses' Homes, at which Miss I. A. Reeves of the New-York Home, Miss Lunn of Boston, Miss Hibbard of Boston, Miss Mary Jefferson of Chicago, Miss H. Pierce of Cincinnati, Miss Thompson of Toronto, Miss Adams of Fall River, Miss Brown of Manchester, N. H.; Miss Adson of Milwaukee, Miss A. Pfrimme of Omaha, Miss Kaiser of the German Home, Chicago, and the Rev. Carl Stoecker of Amsterdam, N. Y., were present.

The formal opening of the conference was at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with Bishop Isaac W. Joyce of Chattanooga, Tenn., in the chair, and the Rev. E. S. Tipple of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of this city acting as Secretary. The devotional exercises were led by the Rev. Andrew Longacre, and concluded with the administration of holy communion.

The Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, the President of the New-York Deaconesses' Home and Training School, made an address, in which he welcomed the delegates as the representatives of a new, efficient, and rapidly-growing organization of soul-savers.

"The object of your mission," he said, "is to save the souls of men. No charity can attain its end, no social movement can become of supreme importance, unless it has for its objective point the bringing of men and women to the knowledge of Jesus. There is no higher mission than that."

In regard to the great good women can do in missionary work, Dr. Crawford said that there were thousands of homes in this city which were as closely sealed against the entrance of the male missionary as the harems of the Eastern nations, but they were open to women. He commended the Tenement-House Commission, with Richard Watson Gilder at its head, for the good it had done.

"The question of Sabbath liquor selling," he continued, "is now being agitated. Many say because the present law is not obeyed it should be repealed. The law against theft is not being obeyed, nor is the law against murder; yet you would not repeal them. Would to God the saloons could be closed every day. We are going to insist that they shall be closed at least on the Sabbath day."

Reports were presented by the representatives of homes in various parts of the country of the work done in their sections. Miss Sarah Sullivan of Lucknow, India, spoke for the Calcutta Home, and brief reports were listened to from the homes in Brooklyn, Kansas City, Chicago, Amsterdam, Detroit, St. Paul, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia.

Bishop Joyce announced the following committees:

On order of Business: Drs. F. M. North, H. C. Weakley, and J. S. Meyer, and Miss Cox and Miss Gaddis.

On Memoirs—H. C. Weakley, Carl Stoecker, and Louis Wallou.

On Resolutions—Rev. R. H. Pooley, Miss Walden, Rev. Dr. Clark, Miss Kaiser, and Miss Pierce.

The Rev. Dr. Crawford announced that he had received from Townsend Wandell, a lawyer of this city, a United States 4 per cent. bond for $10,000, the value of which is $11,250, and a check for $9,000, as a bequest from Mrs. Jane E. Kelemen toward securing a site for a building for the New-York Deaconesses' Home. He had also been promised $5,000 additional on the settlement of the estate.

The evening session was a public meeting, and was attended by a large audience. It was opened by hymns and a prayer, and Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, who presided, introduced the Rev. G. U. Wenner, President of the Deaconesses' Board of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Wenner quoted the reports of the last triennial convention of the Lutheran Deaconesses. It showed that there were now 10,212 Lutheran Deaconesses in Europe, 2,000 more than in 1891. He dwelt upon the necessity of fostering these societies in rapidly-growing cities, and said that in view of its wonderful development it was only natural to expect that this fairest flower of woman's work would reach its greatest height of perfection in America.

Bishop Joyce followed in an address, in which he said that this world must have a religion, because men have consciences and an inborn sense of allegiance to something higher than themselves. Some people asked why the world was so bad, but he was surprised that the world was as good as it is.

The meeting this evening will be addressed by Miss Lucy Sullivan, a Deaconess from Lucknow, India.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

DAVID M. STONE QUITE ILL

The Venerable Editor, However, Hopes to Get Well Again Soon.

David M. Stone, who for years was the editor of The Journal of Commerce, is seriously ill at his home, 482 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. He is being carefully nursed by his niece, Miss S. C. Hall, the only other surviving member of his household. Mr. Stone's trouble is heart disease.

Although he is seventy-seven years old, he hopes to be able to be around again in a short time, and, notwithstanding the pain he suffers, he is actively interested in his beautiful flower gardens, to which he admits at all times rich and poor alike.

Regarding his present illness, he said:

"I am somewhat feeble, physically, but mentally I am as vigorous as ever. For forty-four years, as editor of The Journal of Commerce, I never failed one day to report for duty, and for the last four years of my connection with that paper I wrote every line of editorial matter that appeared daily in its columns, while my working time averaged sixteen hours a day. I sold out my interest in the paper on July 10, 1893, and have since then occupied my time in finding rest and in developing my garden."

He was taken ill on March 1, and has since been confined to his home.

DISCIPLINE FOR UNDERWRITERS

Insurance Men at St. Louis Object to Cutting on Extra Hazardous Risks.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The Western Union of Insurance Companies held a secret meeting to-day in the Southern Hotel. Rumors of the probable withdrawal of several companies were current, but Secretary C. L. Whittemore said the rumors were baseless.

It is known, however, that there was some sharp disciplining on account of charges of cutting by certain underwriters on extra hazardous risks.

The union discussed the subject of electric wires, and it was stated that fully one-fourth of the losses in cities was caused by live-wire contacts. A resolution was offered favoring the placing of all wires in cities under ground. The union will elect officers and adjourn to-morrow.

John M. Mitchell Asks a Favor.

John Murray Mitchell, Republican leader of the Eighth Assembly District, called upon Col. Waring yesterday and asked for the appointment of a friend. Col. Waring referred him to one of his deputies.

Thomas Brady, Superintendent of the Eighth District of the Street-Cleaning Department, tendered his resignation to Col. Waring yesterday afternoon. It was accepted.

Talked on Alternating Currents.

Charles S. Bradley lectured last night at Columbia College before the New-York Electrical Society on alternating current motors. An interesting historical sketch of the progress of transmission of power by alternating electric currents was read, and the lecturer exhibited a recent type of motor invented by himself to be operated by alternating currents.

COMING EVENTS.

—Schoolmasters' Association, discussion by President Schurman of Cornell, Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, to-morrow, 10:30 A. M.

—City Vigilance League, new rooms opening, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—Prof. Bickmore's lecture on "Human Anatomy and Physiology," American Museum of Natural History, to-morrow, 10:30 A. M.

—Carl Hauser's humorous lecture on "The Greater New-York," with stereopticon views, Central Opera House, this evening.

—New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, regular meeting, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, to-night.

—Free organ recital, Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, this evening.

—New-York Chemical Society meeting, Prof. Chandler's lecture room, Columbia College, this evening.

—Patria Club discussion, by President Raymond of Union College, Sherry's, to-night.

Two years ago we put a stop to a wrong practice that had always seemed right—so many reputable merchants did it!

Our invitation to you to come in was hearty and frank and you naturally expected us to look out for your interests first of all. Instead, we used to tell our salesmen: "Sell this or that garment (slow-sellers for some reason or other) and we'll give you a quarter—or half-dollar or a dollar."

We're through with that. No more "premiums;" we mark down instead.

Costs money? Yes; but it does not cost trade, and trade is more money than money itself.

Result: $5, $8, $10, more, cut off of last season's light overcoats and suits.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

FOR AN EAST RIVER TUNNEL

Well-known Men with Much Money Have Applied for Incorporation—Work to be Pushed Rapidly.

A monster railroad tunnel under the East River, from a point in the lower part of this city to a point near Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., is the latest engineering project under contemplation.

A company with several millions of dollars' capital, called the New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company, has applied at Albany for incorporation, and its promoters expect to have the work under way before next Winter.

The incorporators are Thomas A. Patteson, Jr., Charles J. Schlagel, Walter J. Aims, John C. Bucker, Charles Kuehnmundt, John N. Bouvier, Jr., Frederick P. Delafield, Frank H. Knight, and Samuel S. Slater. All are residents of this city.

There are 1,000 shares of stock, of which 930 are owned by Mr. Patteson. Edward Lauterbach is counsel for the company, and Messrs. Bouvier, Delafield, Knight, and Slater are connected with his law firm.

Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday that the tunnel would be pushed rapidly. It is believed that it will cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The incorporators think a tunnel is as much needed under the East River as a bridge over it, and that great benefits to commerce and transportation will accrue from it.

The fact that the tunnel project is pushed at a time when there is talk of a ship canal from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay is thought to be significant.

The proposed tunnel will give facilities for running railroad trains from Western points more rapidly.

In order that no other tunnel company may interfere with its plans, the papers are so drawn that it may construct a tunnel at any point under the East River, and in any direction between Whitehall and East Sixteenth Stret, this city, and Atlantic Avenue and North Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

D'Aulby—Lunt.

Miss Francesca Lunt of Boston was married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church to Count Jean Edouard d'Aulby of Rome, Italy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. H. Knowles of Trinity Parish.

The bride was given away by Alfred Hemingway of Boston. Her gown was of white satin, trimmed with old point lace. A tiara of diamonds caught up her tulle veil. The dress was cut round in the neck and had large sleeves. The bride is well known in Boston for her beauty and many accomplishments.

William Lofti Van Rutlan of Boston was the best man. The ushers were William North Duane of New-York, Franklin G. Brown and Stephen N. Bond of Boston, and Thomas Buford Meteyard of Paris. Only the immediate relatives of the family were at the ceremony.

The bride is the daughter of the late George Lunt of Boston, well known in literary circles of that city, and the niece of Dr. Thomas W. Parsons, who died a short time ago. She has been living with her mother, at the Everett House since last Fall.

Count d'Aulby belongs to the Italian family of Borghetti, but he uses the title d'Aulby, which he inherited from his mother's side. His home is at Rome, Italy, but for some years he has resided in London. He passed the Winter in this city. He is of medium height, slender, and of military bearing. He has served in the Italian Army, and yesterday he wore his Lieutenant's uniform.

Williams—Williams.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 7.—Miss Katherine A. Williams, eldest daughter of the late John S. Williams of Redding, Conn., was married to-day at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. M. Williams, 215 South First Avenue, this city, to ex-Alderman David O. Williams, of the law firm of Mills, Williams & Johnson of this place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William A. Granger of the First Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D.

Roden—Hall.

NEWARK, N. J., March 7.—Miss Anna J. Hall, daughter of Richard Hall, was married last night at the home of her sister, Mrs. Theodore McNair, 353 Washington Street, to Dr. Hugh B. Roden. The Rev. I. B. Hopwood performed the ceremony.

Steamboat Inspectors Dismissed.

Under the act of Congress passed March 4 abolishing the office of Assistant Local Inspectors of Steamboats, the sixteen assistants attached to the Steamboat Inspection Service in this city yesterday received notice from Supervising Inspector Starbuck that their services would no longer be needed by the Government.

The discharged Inspectors are: P. C. Petrie, George E. Hand, James McCausland, George B. Gardiner, John F. Walsh, David P. Dey, George W. Wilmurt, William N. Walsh, William A. Leonard, Gilbert E. Nelson, Andrew H. Pitchford, Lyman Howard, George Phillips, Peter J. Donohue, John E. Gunn, and Robert S. Rodie. They each received $2,000 a year.

Mr. Starbuck declined to discuss his action.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

GROCERY DEP'T.

Basement.

Columbia River Salmon Steaks, 2-lb. cans, solid packed . . . . . 20c. can.

Columbia River Salmon Steaks, flat cans, finest quality . . . . . 18c. can.

Codfish, fresh and kippered Herring, Findon Haddock, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Shrimps, Clams, &c., AT LOWEST PRICES.

TEAS.

Good Mixed Tea . . . 24c. lb
5 lbs. for $1.00.

Excellent Mixed Oolong or English Breakfast . 35c. lb
3 lbs. for $1.00.

Very fine Oolong, mixed, or English Breakfast . 45c. lb.

Choice Mixed Oolong or English Breakfast . . 60c. lb.

LARGE ASSORTMENT Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Fruit Butters, and Canned Vegetables, AT LOWEST PRICES.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society held its regular monthly meeting in the boardroom of the Bible House, Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Treasurer, William Faulke, announced that only routine business was transacted.

—A pleasant feature of the smoker to be given by the Commercial Travelers' Club at its rooms, 15 West Thirty-first Street, this evening will be the presence of Miss Marie Dressler of the Camille D'Arville Opera Company.

—Mrs. Kellogg, the wife of Charles Kellogg, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, who is ill at the home of David R. Kling, her cousin, 68 West Ninety-third Street, was said to be much improved last evening.

—John Hall, thirty-seven years old, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his home, 644 Ninth Avenue. He had been suffocated by escaping gas.

—The new hotel now being erected at Edgemere, on the Long Island shore, between Wave Crest and Arverne, has been named the Edgemere.

Brooklyn.

—John F. Corrigan, thirty-six years old, of 32 New-York Avenue, died on Wednesday night, at his home. He had been out of employment, and was despondent. The physician called on was of the opinion that Corrigan had committed suicide by taking paris green.

—Bernard Riley of Tiffany Place, Brooklyn, charged with taking part in the dog fight at Coney Island on Friday night last, was fined $50 yesterday by Justice Nostrand. William Murray of 32 Degraw Street, a spectator, was fined $10.

—Henry Morin, the foreman of the Flatbush Avenue car depot, was fined $10 by Justice Steers yesterday, for assaulting John J. Harrigan, on Friday last. The quarrel resulted from hard feelings caused by the recent strike.

—Sergeant Charles Strong of the Classon Avenue Precinct was stricken with paralysis yesterday, while doing desk duty. He has been a policeman for over thirty years.

—Charles Battles, one of the strikers, indicted for throwing a stone through a car window on Jan. 27 last, was convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday.

—John Miller, a veteran, was yesterday appointed Assistant Chief Engineer at St. Johnland, at a salary of $1,200 a year.

Long Island.

—Henry C. Korfman, Chief Clerk in the Long Island City Water Department, has served a writ of mandamus on City Treasurer Knapp to show cause why the petitioner should not be allowed access to the books in the Treasurer's office. Korfman was formerly Deputy Treasurer, and, it is said, desires to continue making searches for arrearages of taxes and assessments, there being a fee attached to such work.

—At a school district meeting at Jamesport Wednesday night, $2,500 was appropriated for a new schoolhouse.

—Work has begun on a new public library building at Southampton.

Yonkers.

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted permits to A. K. Shipman, as Trustee of the Yonkers Yacht Club, for a frame clubhouse at the foot of Gold Street, two stories, 20 by 35 feet; also, to A. J. Van Suetendael for a frame dwelling on the east side of Park Hill Avenue, north of Oak Place, two stories, 25 by 30 feet.

—There was a double wedding here on Wednesday night. At the same time that Miss Maggie B. Scoble became Mrs. John Vander Wende, her friend, Miss Sarah Hamilton, became Mrs. William J. Hickman. The Rev. Charles E. Allison of the Dayspring Presbyterian Church officiated.

—The members of the Second Ward Republican Convention, in the Arlington Inn, on Wednesday evening, were informed that Arthur B. Waring refused to stand for Alderman. John Rowland was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. He accepted the nomination.

—Samuel Clapp, sixty years of age, who ran a portable sawmill in Central Avenue, while adjusting a log in front of the saw, yesterday morning, slipped and fell upon the saw, which cut him in two. Coroner Miles was notified to hold the inquest.

—A mass meeting and reception was given to Mrs. Ballington Booth last evening, the former in Getty Square, the reception taking place after the meeting in Music Hall. The Salvation Army was in full force and the staff brass band furnished the music.

—The Rev. F. M. Davenport of the First Methodist Episcopal Church delivered an address last evening before the Central New-York Conference Convention of the Epworth League at Elmira on "Christianity and Citizenship."

—The Park Hill Country Club will give a complimentary concert this evening at the clubhouse, for which an exceptionally good programme has been arranged. The concert will be followed by a reception.

—The Historical and Library Association will hold a meeting in the Woman's Institute Building next Tuesday evening.

Byrnes at the District Attorney's Office

Among the many visitors at the new Criminal Court Building yesterday afternoon was Superintendent Byrnes. He first spent a few minutes with District Attorney Fellows, and afterward remained closeted for two hours with Special District Attorney Rollins, special counsel to the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

Friday
March 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

SEEK ANOTHER DRIVEWAY

Hearing on the Bill Affecting Annexed District Property.

MAYOR STRONG GUARDED IN HIS VIEWS

The Plan Is to Provide a Concourse Connecting the Park Systems —Advantages Claimed by Its Advocates.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday on the bill permitting the city to acquire lands for the proposed concourse, driveway, and promenade in the annexed district, to extend from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street north along the ridge to Mosholu Parkway.

This is the proposition suggested by the late Commissioner Heintz of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Mayor Gilroy, in the first year of his administration, refused to seriously consider it on account of the enormous cost.

The friends of the project estimate that the improvement will cost about $11,000,000. Some engineers have estimated that it would cost more than $20,000,000. Should the bill become a law, 25 per cent. of the expense will be borne by the property owners who come within the area of assessment, and 75 per cent. by the city.

There were a number of persons in the Mayor's office yesterday to advocate the undertaking, and there were more there to oppose it. The speakers were Fordham Morris, ex-Assemblyman Welles, ex-Assemblyman Arthur C. Butts, ex-Alderman Schott, and others.

The gist of their arguments was given in a small leaflet, which they distributed, and which contained the following reasons for the construction of the boulevard:

1. It will establish a connection (none now existing) between the city south of the Harlem and the system of new parks north of the Harlem.

2. It will embrace the following features: A magnificent public drive for the people at large, a promenade for pedestrians, and a course for fast driving. Running a distance of over four miles on the summit of an elevated ridge, it will command a surpassing view east and west. It will be essentially a residence section, and be free from the noise of the factory and the whistle of the locomotive or other steam power. It will have the easiest grade of any boulevard in the city, and it is the only location where for such a great length transverse roads can be carried underneath.

3. And withal it will be a great paying investment for the city. Unlike some other public expenditures which bring no return in the way of money to the city treasury, this enterprise, immediately doubling the value of the adjacent land, will not only repay every dollar expended on it inside of ten years, but will be a lasting source of increasing revenues to the city.

4. From the nature of the ridge to be taken, it is impossible to reduce it to grade for the ordinary layout without incurring an expense to adjoining property so large as to amount to almost confiscation, but in utilizing it for a boulevard, the portion of the cost (one-fourth) levied on property benefited will be much less, especially as the assessment will be graduated and spread over such a large area that it will fall lightly on each owner.

5. The value of the land to be acquired is now comparatively low, not being improved or built upon to any great extent, and it is, therefore, wise to secure it without delay.

6. Jerome Avenue and the Southern Boulevard are already given over to railroads, and there is no street left which can be used as an adequate highway to reach the new parks.

7. The proposed boulevard would not only supply this connecting link, but it would form, so to speak, a series of small parks along its route with seats and shade trees for the enjoyment of the public.

8. It will form a practical connection of Central Park with the Van Cortlandt Park, Mosholu Parkway, Bronx Park, Bronx, and Pelham Parkway, and Pelham Park.

9. For grand perspective, magnificent design, utility for the general public, speedy advancement of real estate and a source of income to the treasury; it will surpass any enterprise heretofore entered into by the city, and will be an improvement worthy of the great metropolis of the country.

10. The city must grow northward, and the section north of the Harlem will, inside of ten years, be the home of half a million people. In the near future the proposed boulevard will be almost in the heart of the city. It is wise economy for the city to acquire title to this strip of land before it increases in value. The longer the delay the greater the cost to the city.

The Mayor said in the course of the hearing that the Annexed District, so-called, should hereafter be known as the North Side, and this idea met with the approval of all present. The Mayor would not commit himself at the hearing upon the bill.

After the hearing the Mayor had a long talk with ex-Assemblyman Butts and ex-Assemblyman Welles in his inner office. They told him that the cost of acquiring land, which is all that the bill provides for, would be about $2,000,00, and that the cost of construction would be considered later. The Mayor will not give his decision on this bill for several days.

FUNERAL OF HENRY R. KUNHARDT.

Sketch of the Merchant Who Was Identified with Shipping Interests.

The funeral of Henry R. Kunhardt, who died at Genoa, Italy, on Feb. 7, was held yesterday at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. The pall-bearers were Charles Stewart Smith, J. W. Brunn, Paul W. Caesar, George H. Diehl, William Tod Helmuth, George Mosle, H. Rocholl, J. O. Toussaint, and Bernard Wendt.

Mr. Kunhardt was one of New-York's representative merchants, and for many years prominently identified with the city's shipping and export interests. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1826. When twenty years old he set out for Valparaiso, and in the next two years met with stirring adventures in the South Sea Islands. In 1848 he opened a mercantile and banking business in San Francisco, prospering by the unrivaled opportunities of California's early days, until a fire swept savings and profits away in one night.

Mr. Kunhardt came to New-York Christmas Day, 1850, and concluded to make this city his home. In 1853 he entered the shipping firm of Edward Beck & Kunhardt, of which his elder brother, the late George E. Kunhardt, was a member. In 1857 the firm's name was changed to Kunhardt & Co., under which title it has continued to carry on to the present day an ever-growing trade with the West Indies and South America. Upon the death of his brother, in 1860, Mr. Kunhardt became the head of the house, and so continued until his retirement from active business in 1888.

The firm acted as agents for the Hamburg-American Packet Company, influencing and sharing in the development of that company from the days when it ran a line of sailing packets until it owned one of the largest fleets of steamers plying between this port and Europe.

By his clear judgment, untiring industry, and inflexible honesty Mr. Kunhardt earned the highest respect of the business community, while the kindness and gentleness of his nature endeared him to all his associates.

Prior to the formation of the North German confederation Mr. Kunhardt was Consul at this port for the free City of Hamburg. At the time of his death he was a Director in the Phenix National and the German-American Banks, member of the Chamber of Commerce, the German Society, Reform Club, and various charitable organizations. He was married in 1857 to a daughter of the late Wheaton Bradish of this city. His widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

MAY BE SENT TO HONOLULU

Cruiser Bennington to be Overhauled and May Be Sent to Relieve the Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The cruiser Bennington, in obedience to telegraphic orders from the Navy Department, has left Acapulco for San Francisco, it is explained, in order to have her leaky condensers overhauled and to have her hull cleaned and painted. The vessel has not been docked since Sept. 18, and the regulations require all steel ships to be docked every six months.

The return of the vessel at this time, when it is possible that other American vessels may be needed at Panama at any moment, caused some surprise among naval officers, many of whom expressed the opinion that her sudden departure is not unconnected with the sailing of the British cruiser Nymphe from San Diego for Honolulu. It is well known that the flagship Philadelphia, now alone protecting American interests in the Hawaiian Islands, was last docked a month earlier than the Bennington, and is presumably much more in need of cleaning than the latter vessel.

Under the regulations she ought to return from Honolulu at once for cleaning or else her plates may be injured by the foul growth which caused her to make such poor time when she went under urgent orders to the islands, and when, it will be remembered, the ordinary mail steamer which left San Francisco a day behind her beat her to Honolulu by more than a day. It is certain that Honolulu will not be left without an American war ship in the next few months, and it is thought that the Bennington is going to the Philadelphia's relief.

The new cruiser Olympia, which was commissioned Feb. 5, is at Mare Island getting ready for sea. She has been designated to be Admiral Beardslee's flagship after April 1, and it is a question whether she will go out to Honolulu at that time to join the Admiral or wait for him to reach San Francisco in the Philadelphia. There is a possibility that both the Olympia and the Bennington will succeed the Philadelphia in guarding the islands.

FOR NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES

Handsome Designs for Ones, Fives and Tens — Description of the Work of the Artists.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The silver certificates are soon to be replaced by a new issue of fresh design. Designs for the ones, fives and tens have been prepared. That for the ones is partly engraved. It is "History Instructing Youth." The middle of the face of the note is occupied by a recumbent female figure, by whom stands a youth. They are gazing on the City of Washington from Arlington Heights. The monument and the dome of the Capitol are prominently brought out. About this picture, as a frame, are wreaths encircling the names of Americans famous in science, literature, art, statesmanship, invention, and war.

The design for the fives represents "America." A female figure stands on a globe, holding aloft an electric light. Other figures are grouped about her. "Power" is represented by a charioteer guiding three spirited horses and holding in one hand thunderbolts, from which proceed a ribbon connecting in graceful folds with the light.

The design most recently drawn, and which is of a very high artistic merit, is intended for the tens. It represents "Science" presenting steam and electricity to "Commerce" and "Manufactures." There are five figures in the design. The central figure, representing "Science," is that of a beautiful female, and is seated. On either side of her stand two youthful figures, the one on the right representing "Electricity," the one on the left "Steam." Seated at the foot of "Science" are two female figures with upturned faces, that on the right representing "Commerce," that on the left "Manufactures." The repose of these five figures is most effective and artistic.

KILLED FOR INTERFERING IN A FIGHT.

An Italian in Long Island City Promptly Used a Revolver Handed to Him.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 7.—A fight that started last night between two Italians was renewed this morning, and ended in the murder of Tony Perry, who was not one of the principals.

The men were employed by the Long Island Railroad Company, and were in the night shift that went to work in the roundhouse in the railroad yards in this city at midnight.

Antonio Rollo, a godson of the murdered man, extinguished a torch. Nicolo Pier objected to the torch being put out, and the two men quarreled. They used iron bars as weapons until they were separated by others.

They went at it again this morning with even more viciousness than they had displayed before.

Rollo was evidently getting the worst of the encounter, and Tony Perry put his arms around Rollo to shield him. A relative of Pier, named Rocco Pier, drew a revolver and handing it to Pier, said: "Shoot him!"

Pier did as he was told. Perry fell over backward. The Italians present ran away. It is believed that the murderer and the man who gave him the revolver crossed the meadows between the roundhouse and Blissville. They effectually covered up their tracks, and up to a late hour to-night no trace of them had been secured by the police. Several witnesses of the shooting were arrested.

Perry died in St. John's Hospital at 10 o'clock this morning. Pier resides at 151 Borden Avenue, this city. The dead man was forty-eight years old and lived in Atlantic Avenue, East New-York.

New West Point Cadets.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows:

James J. Fleming, Jr., New-York City, Ninth District; Duncan R. Major, New-York City, Twelfth District, with F. C. Rossi-Duhl alternate; H. L. Horris, Jr., Hoboken, N. J.; F. B. Kerr, Clearfield, Penn., with William T. Tonner, Bellefonte, Penn., alternate; C. M. Bundel, Sharon, Penn., with E. E. Grinim, Franklin, Penn., alternate; F. C. Doherty, Boston, Mass., Ninth District; J. E. Craft, Rising Sun, Ind.; H. K. Koerner, Belleville, Ill., with C. W. Torman, Nashville, Ill., alternate; Fred Gallup, Roche, Iowa, with R. M. Anderson, Forest City, Iowa, alternate; T. C. Howard, Valparaiso, Ind., with R. A. Wason, Delphi, Ind., alternate; G. W. Bunnell, Oakland, Cal., with M. G. Perkins, Oakland, alternate, and F. N. Cooke, Louisburg, N. C., with R. S. Busbee, North Carolina, alternate.

The Grip in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who has been ill with the grip for the last ten days, is not so well to-day.

Mr. Van Senden, private secretary to Secretary Carlisle, is also down with the grip.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: New-York—R. A. Terwilliger, Bruynswick; W. W. Mundy, Post Creek. New-Jersey—B. S. Griggs, Franklin Park.

ART MUSEUM'S PROGRESS

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Trustees.

NEED OF A FUND FOR PURCHASES

President Marquand's Remarks at the Opening of the New Wing—Proposed Exhibition of Early American Art.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, just made public, has much gratifying information for those with artistic sympathies, who take a pride in this institution, and consider it one of the glories of New-York.

A steady advance in all features to which the museum is devoted is chronicled, and while the summary of progress by the Trustees is signed by the President, Henry G. Marquand, it omits to tell that in devotedness to the interests of the museum his administration for the year has been conspicuous, and that in neither sympathetic nor material aid has he departed from his plan to make the institution monumental in equipment and scope.

Sharing with the President the present credit due the museum are Vice Presidents F. W. Rhinelander, also a Trustee, and D. Huntington; Treasurer and Trustee Hiram Hitchcock, Honorary Librarian and Trustee W. L. Andrews, and Trustees D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert W. De Forest, Samuel P. Avery, Heber R. Bishop, John S. Kennedy, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, W. E. Dodge, Joseph H. Choate, Salem H. Wales, Charles Stewart Smith, William R. Ware, William L. Andrews, James A. Garland, Edward D. Adams, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Bigelow, J. Q. A. Ward, and Richard M. Hunt.

Owing to the wet Spring and the closing of part of the museum nearly all through the year, the attendance in 1894 was only 511,881, or 147,886 less than in 1893, when it was 659,267. Of the visitors last year, 176,586 attended on Sunday afternoons.

The chief event of the year was the opening of the new north wing on Nov. 5. After prayer by Archbishop Corrigan, the speech of presentation was made by President Clausen of the Department of Public Parks and that of acceptance by President Marquand, who tersely but happily summed up the question of the equity of the public in the institution. He said:

The use and occupation of this structure make it ours. The contents, though legally owned by the Corporation of the Museum and managed by the Trustees, are maintained by your use and appreciation. It was a fortunate moment for both landlord and tenant when the city began to erect these buildings, leaving the Trustees to fill them with proper objects of instruction.

It seems to me that such a system is superior to that of most of the museums in Europe, where the Government provides buildings and money for the purchase of objects of art. This is a sort of protection not required here. I do not believe our people would care to have our Government pay $350,000, as the English Government has done, for a single painting, even though it be a masterpiece by Raphael. A well-filled and arranged museum of art is an index of the general intelligence of the community, and if citizens are not capable of selecting and providing such a collection, they have not reached the point of deserving it.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland sketched the progress and development of the museum, and Controller Fitch declared the new wing opened.

The report records the educational work, including the regular course of art lectures given in the Winter, beginning in December, in pursuance of an agreement with Columbia College; work on the old museum building, which has been done most economically, because the attendants are required to be masters of some mechanical or decorative art; progress in cataloguing and labeling; new acquisitions, including musical instruments from Mrs. J. C. Brown; a collection of European porcelain from Henry G. Marquand, and Japanese ceramics from Samuel and Mrs. Coleman and Charles Stewart Smith; many loan collections, including ceramics, curios, and textile fabrics from James A. Garland, and pictures from Miss Helen M. Gould.

Of the needs of the institution the report says:

A permanent fund is much to be desired in order that the Trustees may make purchases in such departments as may be less complete than others, and may improve the frequent opportunities presented to them of obtaining valuable works. The museum is rich, for instance, in paintings, but much less so in examples of ancient Greek and Roman art, in which it is important to keep pace with fresh discoveries.

With the report is printed a circular dated Jan. 30, 1895, in regard to the representative collection of paintings illustrative of early American art, with a list of forty-two deceased artists whose works are desired. The co-operation of all persons owning or having knowledge of paintings, portraits in oil, or ivory miniatures of men and women of distinction in the early social, military, naval, and political history of the United States is solicited.

Every painting that is lent will be safely housed and well looked after, and the expenses of boxing and transportation will be defrayed by the museum. Curator George H. Story is the proper official to receive and answer communications of the museum, Central Park and Eighty-second Street. Nothing will be received after Oct. 15, 1895, and the loan exhibition will open on Nov. 4.

Another need of the city is a thoroughly equipped School of Architecture. Permanent quarters, with a proper organization for employing teachers and giving elementary instruction, should be provided near enough to the museum to secure the advantage of its casts, models, library, and apparatus, and the museum Trustees suggest this as a splendid opportunity for usefulness, and recommend it to individual or corporate effort.

Of the income, resources, and expenses of the museum, Treasurer Hitchcock's report shows $550,240.14 investments, bringing an income of $28,118.86, and about $37,000 in deposits. The receipts from special funds in 1894 were $35,067.72, and the administration receipts were $180,923.90, including $95,000 from the Park Department and $17,310 from annual members. The payments in special funds were $36,982.14 and for administration $139,488.74, including $87,965.85 for salaries and wages.

Frederick W. Stevens, Receiver.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 7.—Chancellor McGill this morning appointed ex-Judge Frederick W. Stevens of Newark permanent receiver for the American Employers' Liability Insurance Company.

Mr. McGill said he had concluded, in consideration of the interests involved, to appoint a person entirely disconnected with the company and its affairs. He also considered it advisable, in view of the important suits in which the company is involved, to appoint a lawyer. Mr. Stevens's bond was fixed at $50,000.

Mr. Prout's Suit Dismissed.

The case of Moses P. Prout against A. R. Chisolm & Co., Wall Street brokers, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, was dismissed yesterday, the plaintiff failing to prove the fraud he had alleged against the defendants. He sued to recover $42,500.

SO-CALLED MORTAR LIKE MUD

Assistant District Attorney Townsend Looking Into the Collapse of the Orchard Street Tenements.

The preliminary investigation into the cause that led to the collapse of the Orchard Street tenements last Friday, whereby five lives were lost, was begun by Assistant District Attorney Townsend yesterday. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-day, and Mr. Townsend will attend and assist John F. McIntyre, who will represent the District Attorney. In speaking of the falling of the tenements, Col. Townsend said, yesterday:

"I took a trip to the scene of the disaster Wednesday, and, having examined the remains of the buildings, I am convinced that it is another Buddensiek affair.

"The mortar was made with sand that was dug out of the cellar, and was largely loam. It made the mortar little better than mud. To add to this, the mixing and using of the mortar was at a time when the temperature was below the freezing point. When the weather moderated the mud thawed out and melted, and the building collapsed, as a matter of course.

"I looked up the record of the famous Buddensiek case, and found that the jury that sent the man to Sing Sing visited the scene of the accident, and I propose to have Coroner O'Meagher and his jury visit the buildings in Orchard Street, and see what they can for themselves. It is my intention to see that one-half of the men who shall constitute his jury are architects, and for the purpose of having a proper jury great care has been taken with the panel from which it will be drawn.

"Specimens of the bricks and the mud mortar that were used in constructing the buildings have been obtained by Coroner O'Meagher, and we will have a chemical examination of the so-called mortar made by competent chemists.

"Charles Keim, the contractor who undertook to tear down the building for Lennon, has made an affidavit that is very much against Lennon. Keim may testify that second-hand materials from demolished buildings were used in the collapsed structure. We have procured photographs of the collapsed building, and they will be made part of the records on the hearing."

At the office of the Superintendent of Buildings Deputy Dierland said yesterday: "We know neither the contractors nor the architects. We performed our duty when we examined the specifications and saw that they conformed to the law. It has been charged that additional windows and doors were put in the structure, if so the photographs will show it. Timothy J. Ormsby, the Inspector, reported to us that the building was put up in conformity with the law."

It was learned at the Department of Buildings that the original contractor, Charles Keim, will state at the Coroner's inquest to-day that the timbers used in the new building were taken from the old one; that old weather-eaten stone was used for the foundation; that the mortar was such only in name, and that he had given warning to those engaged in the work and living in the adjoining tenements that the building would undoubtedly collapse.

Mr. McIntyre, who will have charge of the case as far as the courts are concerned, was specially assigned to the duty upon the request of Mayor Strong.

ALDRICH SECURED THE ROOMS

The Railroad Commission Turned Out to Oblige the New Superintendent of Public Works.

ALBANY, March 7.—When George Washington Aldridge, Rochester's former Mayor, assumed the duties of the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings, he walked into the rooms occupied by the State Railroad Commission since its organization, and said in just so many words:

"I want these rooms."

The custodians of the Capitol are Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Fish. The demand was made on them for the apartments. The Railroad Commissioners consented to giving up the larger room of the suite, but asked permission to retain the smaller, or private meeting room. This was denied the commission, and to-day the request of Mr. Aldridge was granted.

By reason of this change the Railroad Commission will be crippled in its work, which, it expects, will be enlarged by pending legislation. Superintendent Aldridge does not need so large rooms as the Railroad Commission, excepting, perhaps, about election times.

FAVORS PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Prof. Jenks Thinks the Swiss System the Best Yet Devised.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The American Academy of Political and Social Science held its twenty-ninth scientific session here this evening. The paper of the evening was presented by Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, and was on the subject of "Proportional Representation." In the course of his address Prof. Jenks said:

The system of proportional representation that seems on the whole most practicable is the one that has proved so successful in Switzerland, called the "Free List" system, a plan that permits political parties to organize freely, and that will secure to each party representation practically in proportion to its number. The same system may be applied with equally good effect in city governments, though here we should expect that parties would be divided, not so much in accordance with industrial interests as in accordance with certain local interests in the city, and that the more intelligent tax payers would be inclined to put in men representing them, particularly in opposition to the interests of the great corporations and of the dependent and idle classes.

Objections to the system that it is unwise in a Democratic government to foster the class spirit in society may be met by consideration of the fact that the classes as a matter of fact do exist, and that perhaps there is no way better to allay this class spirit than to fairly give to each class the best means of showing what its interests are. Under our present system each class is not fairly treated, and injustice produces harsher feeling than does talk about class interests.

Finally, proportional representation is the only system in accord with our democratic institutions. Democracy with universal suffrage means, not a government by the wealthy or the intelligent, or even the moral classes, but rather a government by the people, as they are. It may not be the best form of government even for us, but we ought at least either to carry it out or else openly to change it for the better.

Says His Bride Hypnotized Him.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 7.—Peter Blanksma of Walker, this morning set up a unique defense in police court, where he was arraigned on a charge of non-support. Blanksma married a pretty Wyoming Township girl last January. After two days of married life he left her.

He now declares that he was hypnotized by the girl and will try to have the marriage annulled on that ground.

A Japanese Cook Insane.

Kakuzo Tsukomoto, a Japanese who was once a cook in the United States Navy, has been adjudged insane, and to-day Chief Judge Clement, in the Brooklyn City Court, will sign the papers committing him to an asylum.

He is thirty years old, and had been anxious to fight for his country. The war news excited him.

FOR THE UNITED LIBRARY

Waiting Now for the Approval of the Astor Trustees.

LENOX LIBRARY HAS GIVEN CONSENT

Follows Example of Tilden Trust Fund Trustees—Details to be Looked Into Later—What Alexander E. Orr Says.

The approval of the Trustees of the Astor Library is all that is now needed to practically assure the success of the proposition to consolidate the Astor and Lenox Libraries and the Tilden Trust Fund.

The Astor Trustees will meet in the course of a few days, and if, as expected, they take action similar to that of the Lenox and Tilden Trustees, the preliminaries for the establishment in this city of a great public library will be completed. Nothing will then remain but the sanction of the Legislature.

Andrew H. Green, it is understood, is preparing a bill for submission to the Legislature asking that body to allow the proposed consolidated library board twenty-one members, or nine more than it could have under the present law. As soon as this consent is granted by the Legislature, the Trustees of the three libraries will meet and arrange the details.

Alexander E. Orr, one of the Trustees of the Tilden Fund, and a member of the special committee of that body appointed to consider the question of consolidation, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"We think we have arrived at a point where consolidation is assured. The Tilden Trustees decided in favor of the project yesterday, and I have every reason to believe the other corporations will adopt the same course.

"If the donors of these three great foundations were alive to-day, I think they would without hesitation or reservation approve the course we are pursuing. Our sole object in bringing about this consolidation of the three great interests has been to do the very best that lay in our power for the people of the City of New-York.

"One thing that should not be lost sight of is that the committees from all the corporations have determined to perpetuate the names of the donors by calling the new institution the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundation. This recognition I deem to be eminently proper and of the highest importance, inasmuch as future generations may know to whom they are indebted for the grand collection of books, manuscripts, and other library treasures that will be the undoubted result of consolidation.

"Under the proposed terms of consolidation each of the three corporations is to be represented on a joint Board of Trustees by seven Trustees, making a total of twenty-one. While it is true that the Trustees of the Tilden Trust Fund at the present time number only five, yet the existing Trustees have the power to increase their number whenever they so desire. It is stipulated under the terms of the will that the fund shall be administered by not less than five Trustees, so that we can add additional members whenever we see fit. We shall not appoint additional Trustees until after the Astor and Lenox Libraries have taken action on the plan of consolidation.

"The only matter upon which we shall have to appeal to the Legislature is in reference to the proposed Board of Trustees of twenty-one members. Under the present law, introduced, I believe, by Mr. Green two years ago, it was stipulated that the Board of Trustees should consist of not less than five nor more than twelve members. A bill is now being prepared to change the number from twelve to twenty-one.

"I do not care at present to discuss the question of site, since that is a matter the joint Board of Trustees will eventually take up and decide. I certainly think, however, that the prospective future of the City of New-York should be taken into consideration when the matter of a permanent site comes up for consideration. Brooklyn may be annexed to New-York ere long, and if a site in what we may term the central portion of the city were selected, it might be deemed inaccessible by the residents of the greater city. As you see, the question of site is likely to be very complex, and I am, therefore, unable to offer any suggestion or opinion on the subject at present."

George L. Rives, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lenox Library, said yesterday:

"The Trustees of the Lenox Library have approved the general scheme of consolidation, leaving the matter of details open for further consideration. The Tilden Trustees having voted the same way, we are hopeful that the Astor Library Trustees will soon follow on the same line.

"The necessary legislation will be prepared as soon as all concerned have signified their willingness to consolidate."

WILL PAY BUT FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

Assets of the Plymouth Rock Pants Company Dwindle Under Inspection.

BOSTON, March 7.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Plymouth Rock Pants Company to-day, Mr. Miner, Chairman of the committee on investigation, stated that the assets of the concern nominally aggregated $1,012,000, while the liabilities amounted to $1,170,000. In the items classed as assets, however, there is little of real value, and the statement was made by some of the creditors that it did not seem possible that the company could pay 5 cents on the dollar.

The receiver stated that all the assets had been swelled on the books, and were in reality very small. The available assets consist largely of old sewing machines, fixtures, and remnants, not worth $25,000, out of which must be paid preferred claims, rent, &c. The outlook is very barren, and he had thought that there was practically nothing for the creditors.

To-day he had been approached by a person who made an offer that might pay the creditors about 5 per cent. He had found that the concern had not only put in orders for clothing as an asset on the books, but also the value of the stock out of which to make the clothes ordered.

A representative of New-York and other creditors stated that he proposed to have the matter probed to the bottom. He intended to find out if the stockholders of the concern could be held responsible.

It was finally voted to appoint an Advisory Committee to act with the receiver, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed: Jonathan A. Lane and Samuel Williams of this city, and F. Stanhope Phillips of New-York.

Editors to Meet at Lake George.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Executive Committee of the New-York State Press Association met in the office of the State Treasurer, in this city, this afternoon, and decided to hold the annual convention of the association at Lake George during the last week of June.

JAMES R. SHEFFIELD'S NEW OFFICE

Sworn In as a Fire Commissioner to Succeed Anthony Eickhoff—Other Appointments to be Made.

James R. Sheffield was yesterday appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Strong to succeed Anthony Eickhoff. He was sworn in at noon.

As was announced in The New-York Times, this selection was made some time ago, and the Mayor has simply been waiting for Mr. Sheffield to make up his mind to accept. This appointment, with that of Gen. Oscar H. Lagrange, gives the Fire Board an anti-Platt Republican majority.

The Mayor announced yesterday that he would not appoint a successor to Commissioner S. Howland Robbins until his term of office expires on May 1.

Ex-Assemblyman Sheffield is an anti-Platt Republican and a stanch supporter of the Bliss-Brookfield faction of the party. He was nominated for the Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District in 1893 through the influence of Col. George Bliss, and he easily defeated Frederick McCloy, the Tammany candidate. He is a member of Good Government Club D, and was indorsed by that club for a renomination, but he declined to run again.

He is one of the youngest men yet appointed by the Mayor to an important office, being under thirty. He was graduated at Yale in 1887, and was the orator of his class. He is a lawyer of ability, and is a member of the law firm of Betts, Atterbury, Hyde & Betts.

Many firemen recommended his appointment. As already told, he could have had a place in the Law Department—that of attorney for the collection of arrears, now held by John G. H. Meyers. He went to the Fire Department immediately after being sworn in to assume his new duties.

Austin E. Ford of the Civic Union is now regarded as out of the race for a Fire Commissionership.

A Commissioner of Charities and Correction, to succeed E. C. Sheehy, will probably be appointed next week. The appointments of Dock Commissioners are still in abeyance. It is not probable that any appointments of Tax Commissioners will be made until about the first of June. This is the busy time of the year with the Tax Commissioners. They will be busy until May 1 with those who swear off their taxes and until June 1 with corrections.

The rush of office seekers at the Department of Public Works has become so annoying to Commissioner Brookfield that he has announced that after to-day he will receive no more personal applications. Every request must hereafter be made in writing. Neither Mr. Brookfield nor Gen. Collis have had time to attend to the business of the office. There was such a crowd outside of Gen. Collis's office yesterday that he announced that he would not hear a single application of office during the day.

The places of Inspector of Steam Heating and Foreman of the Public Baths have been abolished by Commissioner Brookfield.

STOCKHOLDERS HELD TO BE LIABLE

Creditors of the Madison Square Bank Expect $500,000 by a Court of Appeals Decision.

By decision of the Court of Appeals the stockholders of the Madison Square Bank have become liable to the face value of their stock to the creditors of the bank. The question came to issue in the test case of Jacob Hirshfield against John Bopp.

It had been argued by the stockholders that the provision for full liability, enacted in the banking law of 1892, did not apply to stock acquired prior to that year. Counsel for the receivers and creditors contested this pleading. The Court of Appeals sustains the view of counsel, and the $500,000 of stock thus becomes liable for its face value for the bank's debts. There are about 120 stockholders.

One of the counsel, in describing the points at issue yesterday, said:

"The claims made by the stockholders who demurred were that, under no circumstances, could the stockholders be held liable under the act of 1892—first, because the stock was issued prior to the adoption of that act; second, because in no court could any liability be predicated upon an obligation which arose prior to the adoption of the act; third, because no action could be maintained, as no judgment had been or could be procured against the Madison Square Bank by reason of its dissolution in the action brought by the Attorney General; and fourth, because the form of action which had been adopted was not the proper one.

"In addition to the suit against the stockholders there is a suit now pending in the Supreme Court against the Directors of the Madison Square Bank to recover the sum of $750,000, which the receivers allege was lost to the creditors and stockholders of the bank through the negligence and improper conduct of the Directors. We hope to succeed in this action also. This suit will, however, not come to trial until next Fall."

WILL INSPECT CHICAGO STOCKS OF WHEAT

The Board of Trade to Investigate the Condition of No. 2 Red.

CHICAGO, March 7.—President Baker of the Board of Trade, acting under authority of the Directors, will to-morrow appoint five members of the board who are grain experts, to inspect all the wheat in Chicago elevators and furnish the trade with official information relative to its condition.

The object is to discover if there is any basis for the general reports that much of the No. 2 Winter wheat is below grade, the New-York trade having discriminated against Chicago No. 2 red.

The elevator owners, who are not yet at peace with the Board of Trade, say they will not allow any inspection except by the State Department.

"The Currency Famine of 1893."

"The Currency Famine of 1893," by John De Witt Warner, is the title of the sixth number of the Reform Club's Sound Currency series.

Mr. Warner gives a summary of conditions preceding and accompanying the financial crisis of 1893 as a background for a detailed sketch of the currency famine, which he notes as the special feature that distinguished this crisis from others which had preceded it. He accompanies this with a mass of detail as to emergency currency—accompanied by fifty fac simile copies of paper substitutes for money—that to him appears most significant, and is certainly most interesting.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained by sending 5 cents to the Reform Club, 52 William Street, this city.

Seeking Miser Nicholson's Treasure.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 7.—Henry Chapham, the oldest settler on Mayne Island, has been chosen as the leader of the band of fifty enthusiastic shovelmen who are searching for the treasure buried by Nicholson, the miser, twenty years ago.

When all the neighbors were prospecting his humble estate for the hidden gold a week or so after the miser's death, Chapham says Nicholson's spirit showed him in two visions the secret treasure house.

INCOME-TAX BATTLE IS ON

Argument Begun Before the United States Supreme Court.

STRONG COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES

The Case Attracts Many Spectators—Constitutional Points Set Forth in the Arguments and Briefs.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The expectation that the income tax cases would be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day was responsible for the attendance at the opening of court of an unusually large number of attorneys and spectators, desiring to hear the eminent counsel engaged. But it was well toward the close of the day's session before the court called the cases, the intervening time being occupied by argument of causes previously on the docket. Besides the views of the striking array of counsel engaged in the case, there was also furnished to the court a remarkable amount and variety of literature. This included the following:

Briefs on behalf of appellants in the New-York cases—Charles H. Pollock and Lewis H. Hyde—Signed by Joseph H. Choate, Clarence A. Seward, R. H. Bristow, W. D. Guthrie, David Willcox, Charles Steele.

Additional brief on the question of direct tax, by Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz, and Steele, solicitors for complainants, Joseph H. Choate and Charles F. Southmayd, counsel.

Extracts from the evidence, "proving the historic facts from the general literature and from the authorities, bearing upon the question whether the words 'direct tax,' and 'direct taxes,' as used in the Federal Constitution, embrace a tax on incomes, or are limited to a tax on land only."

"The teachings of political economists, defining direct and indirect taxes," by Max West, A. M., Ph. D., of the University of Chicago. This contained probably 100 definitions by authorities as far back as 1764.

Copies of the income tax laws of 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1894.

Brief by Shellabarger and Wilson, solicitors, and George F. Edmunds, counsel for John G. Moore, plaintiff, in the District of Columbia suit for an injunction against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller.

The foregoing were prepared on behalf of the opponents of the tax; for the Government and for the parties to the litigation who advocate the tax were the following:

Argument for the New-York loan and trust companies by Herbert B. Turner, counsel.

Brief for the United States by Attorney General Olney and Assistant Attorney General Whitney, with citations of the scope and effect of Federal excises during President Washington's Administration and the period of the war of 1812.

Briefs for the Continental Trust Company by James C. Carter and William C. Gulliver, and by William Jay and Flamen B. Candler, with an additional brief by Carter and Gulliver.

Brief by Attorney General Olney and Assistant Attorney General E. B. Whitney in the case of Moore vs. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

When W. D. Guthrie of New-York began the argument, speaking for the appellants who antagonize the law, there was a notable gathering in the court room. Of counsel connected with the case there were Attorney General Olney, Assistant Attorney General Whitney, James C. Carter, and W. C. Gulliver, representing the Government and those who uphold the law; Joseph H. Choate, ex-Senator Edmunds, J. W. Wilson, Clarence A. Seward, W. D. Guthrie, David Willcox, and Charles Steele. R. T. Hough, solicitor of internal revenue, was also present.

Among the spectators were Representative McMillin of Tennessee, the author of the income tax law, and ex-Representative William M. Springer of Illinois, whose contest with the Government a number of years ago over the law of 1868 resulted in a declaration by the Supreme Court of the United States that an income tax was not a direct tax. In that case the question raised in this, as to the uniformity of the tax, was not raised.

Mr. Guthrie appeared especially for appellant Hyde, a stockholder in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York. He confined himself to a presentation of the contention that the law was unconstitutional because of its inequality, lack of uniformity, and numerous illegal exceptions. The right and power of Congress to tax incomes from investments in municipal bonds was expressly denied by Mr. Guthrie. The right of the stockholders of a corporation, the management of which proposed voluntarily to pay the tax, to seek relief by an injunction, Mr. Guthrie asserted, was well established in the case of Dodge vs. Walsey, (18 Howard,) and the principles laid down in that case had been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, said counsel, had a capital stock of $1,000,000, with a surplus of $5,000,000, doing business at a profit of $300,000 annually. It owned real estate of the value of $1,000,000, with an annual rent roll of $50,000; it also owned $2,000,000 worth of municipal bonds, from which it received $60,000 interest annually. It also held, as trustee, for minors and other beneficiaries, over 100 parcels of real estate, from which it collected rents. If the management did not preserve its rights, and the law should be held to be unconstitutional, the corporation would become involved in litigation with these minors and other beneficiaries.

The law was unconstitutional, also, counsel averred, for the reason that it was class legislation. That it was class legislation, the brief of the Attorney General distinctly admitted, as the following quotation would prove:

Congress has adopted, as the minimum income for the purposes of taxation, the limit of $4,000. The limit may be said now to divide the upper from the lower middle class, financially speaking, in the larger cities, or to divide the middle class from the wealthy in the country districts.

Mr. Guthrie then proceeded at length to show that the law made illegal exceptions, and, illustrating this, stated that a mutual insurance company in New-York City, with a sur

ity and discrimination, Mr. Guthrie asked the court to consider the situation had the majority of Congress voted to assess a tax upon mutual corporations and exempt stock corporations. "I am of the opinion that it would have been a severe tax upon your patience to listen to an argument in favor of such a proposition. And yet, if the power of discrimination and favoritism exists in Congress, the court can not say: 'Thus far and no further shall you go.' The power to discriminate granted, the power to confiscate and destroy necessarily follows."

Upon the question of uniformity of the tax, which the Constitution requires, Mr. Guthrie said the contention of the Government and other advocates of the law, that the uniformity was a geographical limitation merely, was unsound and untenable. The uniformity required related to the application of the tax to the parties affected, an equal apportionment; and a uniformity which resulted only in spreading inequalities of the tax over the whole country would not serve. That it was not a geographical preference merely, which was denied, Mr. Guthrie said was fully shown by the language of the very next section in the Constitution, relating to the assessment and collection of customs, wherein a preference to any one port over another was prohibited.

At this point the hour for adjournment arrived, and Mr. Guthrie suspended his argument, which he will conclude in the morning.

Clarence A. Seward will follow him, against the law; then Assistant Attorney General Whitney will speak for the law, Senator Edmunds against it, Attorney General Olney and J. C. Carter for the law, and J. H. Choate will close the argument, in opposition. In response to a suggestion from Mr. Edmunds to-day, Chief Justice Fuller intimated that the time allowed for argument would be enlarged from ten to twelve hours.

SET FORTH IN THE BRIEFS.

Arguments Against the Constitutionality of the New Law.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The briefs filed in the income tax cases are very exhaustive. First, on behalf of the New-York appellants, is the general brief which sets out the following assignment of errors:

1. That the court below erred in dismissing the bill for want of equity.

2. That the court erred in not holding that the taxes imposed, or some portions thereof, were direct taxes, and that the act was, therefore, unconstitutional because not complying with the requirement of apportionment.

3. That the court erred in not holding that the act was unconstitutional and void by reason of lack of uniformity and equality and of illegal discriminations and exemptions.

4. That the court erred in not holding that Congress could not tax municipal bonds, and in not restraining the Directors from paying a tax thereon.

The enforcement of the income tax law of 1894 directly affects the trust company and its stockholders in the following particulars, viz.:

1. As to the rents derived from the company's lands, which rents annually amount to $50,000 from its own property, and $200,000 from the numerous parcels of land which it holds as trustees.

2. As to income derived generally from personal property, amounting to about $200,000 per annum.

3. As to income derived from its $2,000,000 of municipal bonds, which income is about $60,000 per annum.

4. As to the exemption from taxation of all persons having incomes of $4,000 or under, thus taxing 2 per cent. of the population of the United States and exempting the remaining population, although the latter included in the aggregate the greater portion of all property, real and personal, in the United States.

5. As to the discrimination against corporations, in that they are not entitled to exemption on $4,000 of income.

6. As to the discrimination against persons whose income is derived from dividends on shares of corporations, whether such income be more or less than $4,000.

The tax upon individuals is not upon their entire income, but is upon the "excess over and above $4,000," and all persons having incomes of $4,000 or under are exempted from taxation (Sec. 32). The result of this exemption is to impose the whole burden of taxation upon less than 2 per cent. of the population of the United States, although the remaining 98 per cent. hold the greater portion of all property, real or personal.

The entire net profits or incomes of all corporations (save those excepted as below specified) are made subject to an annual tax of 2 per cent. Partnerships are not taxed, (Section 32.) The exemption of taxation on $4,000 allowed to individuals is denied to corporations. The rate of taxation upon corporations is, therefore, in excess of that imposed upon any class of individuals. Individuals having incomes of $4,000 or under, pay nothing, but corporations having like incomes pay 2 per cent. upon their net profits. A large class of citizens, whose incomes of $4,000 and less, have their savings invested in corporate enterprises, and derive their income from dividends on shares of stock in corporations; yet they are subjected to a 2 per cent. tax upon their interest in the corporate profits. The same income, if derived from the business of partnerships instead of corporations, would be exempted.

The discrimination against the corporations taxed is not confined to the inequality of the rate of taxation.

1. Individuals whose income is $3,500 or less make no returns; corporations having similar incomes must make returns under penalties.

2. Individuals pay a penalty of 50 per cent. of the tax only in case of willful neglect or refusal to render return; the mere fact of default will subject the corporation to a penalty of $1,000 and 2 per cent. per month on the amount of taxes due until paid.

3. Corporations are compelled to disclose the details and items of their business, while the direction as to the contents of the returns of individuals contains no such inquisitorial provisions.

4. It is made the duty of every corporation "to keep full, regular, and accurate books of account upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day in regular order," which are to be at all times open to the inspection of the collector or deputy collector upon certain conditions, and the refusal to permit such inspection is punishable by a penalty of 50 per cent., to be added to the lawful assessment of the income of the corporation. No such duty is imposed upon individuals or partnerships; they are not compelled to keep any acounts; their private books are free from inspection.

Historical References.

The collection of historical matter, &c., submitted by Mr. Seward shows that at all times, both before and since the adoption of the Constitution, a tax upon incomes has been recognized, designated, and described as a direct tax.

There is no ambiguity about the constitutional provision. It is that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States, (Const. U. S., Article I., Sec. 2 and Sec. 9.) This being so, it is the duty of the court to apply the constitutional rule, and not disregard it because this particular case was possibly not in the mind of the convention when the article was framed, (Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheat., 518, 644.) The only argument in favor of construction against the sense has been the rule established would make it difficult to levy an income tax. That difficulty, if it existed, might well be urged as a reason why an income tax cannot be constitutionally imposed. It is no ground for arguing that the States adopted a constitutional provision covering an income tax, the instrument did not mean what its terms plainly said.

Marshall, C. J., said in Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheaton, 1, 188:

"As men, whose intentions require no concealment, generally employ the words which most directly and aptly express the ideas they intend to convey, the enlightened patriots who framed our Constitution, and the people who adopted it, must be understood to have employed words in their natural sense, and to have intended what they have said."

The Constitution contains apt provisions permitting, generally, taxation of taxable property, and adopted manifestly with reference to the different character and location of the subjects of taxation. Direct taxes are to be imposed according to apportionment among the States. This is because the subject of direct taxation will be found in all the States, and apportionment will, therefore, be practicable and just. The constitutional provision was carefully worded so as to preclude a combination of States from extorting tribute from other States. But the present tax contains a principle which, if approved, may lead to a far different union of the States than that contemplated by the Constitution. For, if it be upheld, Congress may, by a graduated income tax, impose upon a few States practically the whole burden of national taxation.

Indirect taxes, i. e., imposts, duties, or excises, are, however, under the terms of the Constitution, to be laid according to the rule of uniformity. The subjects upon which they are imposed will not be found in all the States; apportionment among the States will not be practicable, and justice can be secured only by applying the rule of uniformity among the subjects taxed, irrespective of the State in which they happen to be found. Any tax which is imposed upon property must be a direct tax, and, under familiar rules, this would include a tax upon income received immediately from the property, for that is the same as a tax upon the property itself. (Weston vs. Charleston, 2 Peters.)

Accordingly, Alexander Hamilton, the counsel for the Government in the Hylton case, says that the only direct taxes are capitation taxes, taxes on land and buildings, and "general assessments, whether on the whole property of individuals or on their whole real or personal estate; all else must of necessity be considered as indirect taxes," (Hamilton's Works, Putnam's edition of 1885, Vol. 7, p. 332.)

It cannot be seriously claimed that this court is committed to the doctrine that a tax falling directly upon personal property is not a direct tax equally with one falling directly upon real property, or that the one is a direct tax, while the other is an impost, duty, or excise. Such a distinction has no foundation in principle. It cannot rest upon any supposed exigencies of the Government. The provisions adopted by the States support no such contention. Even if it could be argued that such a doctrine had received the apparent sanction of prior adjudications in this court, such cases should be limited to accord with what is unquestionably the true interpretation of the constitutional limitations upon the taxing power of Congress.

The question now presented, namely, whether a tax upon land or rents and upon the principal or income of personal property is a direct tax, has never been necessarily involved in any case in this court prior to the suits at bar.

Examination of the decided cases upon which the Government has heretofore founded its claim that no portion of the present income tax falls within the description of a direct tax will show that they fail to support that contention because in none of them was there involved a tax upon income derived directly from property, real or personal. They all involved the question of a tax upon a privilege or business, and it must now be deemed settled that such a tax is not a tax upon the property of the person who enjoys the privilege or carries on the business.

The present tax falls upon the income derived not merely from business, but also expressly upon that derived from property, and, therefore, directly upon the property producing the income, whether real or personal. Noticeably is this the case with the tax upon "rents" and the "growth or produce" of land. The act taxes the income received from land, the growth or produce of the land, and any profits realized from its sale. It, therefore, taxes every element of value of the land which the owner can realize from third parties. It must be clear that a tax upon what gives the land value is a tax upon the land itself. In the words of Hamilton: "What, in fact; is property but a fiction without the beneficial use of it? In many cases, indeed, the income or annuity is the property itself." As one of the Justices said, in Hylton vs. United States, 3 Dallas, "Perhaps the immediate product of land, in its original and crude state, ought to be considered as the land itself; it makes part of it. * * * Land independently of its produce is of no value."

An Illustration.

A fair illustration of the effect of the law would be the situation of an owner of a life estate in land. He would be the owner of an estate of freehold which, however, would consist wholly in his right to receive the rents and profits. That freehold estate under the present law would be directly taxed at a percentage of its annual value.

It would be idle to suggest that the tax cannot be deemed direct because it is imposed only upon the income of property, and, therefore, does not fall upon property which yields no income. The tax clearly operates upon the principal of gifts. At most, too, that suggestion amounts to no more than saying that Congress has seen fit not to tax unproductive property. But that circumstance does not affect the character of the tax actually imposed upon productive property. It scarcely needs argument to establish that anything which affects every element that gives an article its value, in the eye of the law, affects directly the article itself. There are many illustrations of this.

It is clear, therefore, that the present act taxes the lands of these corporations, and that under all the authorities such a tax is a direct tax, and is unconstitutional because it disregards the rule of apportionment.

Equally must this be the case so far as the tax fails directly upon personal property. This is practically conceded in the Veazle Bank case, with the addition that possibly this would be the case if there were a general assessment. But where is the constutional requirement that there should be a general assessment in order to constitute the tax a direct tax? There is no authority for reading that condition into the Constitution.

Surely no more efficient method of general assessment could be devised than that now sought to be employed, namely, taxing property according to its product by way of income while retained, and profit upon sales when sold.

It is submitted, with the greatest respect, that the court is committed to no such absurdity as to hold that a tax levied upon land according to its value is a direct tax, while a tax levied upon personal property according to its value is an indirect tax. Whatever dicta there may have been upon this subject, the question cannot be deemed settled until it is decided in accordance with the plain meaning of the Constitution and the dictates of common sense in a case directly presenting the question.

It follows from these considerations that the present act, so far as it taxes property, is unconstitutional, because it is a direct tax which is not apportioned among the States. Inasmuch as the provisions to that effect are an inseparable part of the entire system, the whole act must be held unconstitutional. If it be held that none of the provisions of the act impose a direct tax, the law is nevertheless void because violating the constitutional requirement of uniformity.

The fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopted in order to restrict the powers of the National Government, provides that:

"No person * * * shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

In the Sinking Fund cases, 99 U. S., 700, 718, Chief Justice Waite said:

"The United States * * * equally with the States are prohibited from depriving persons or corporations of property without due process of law."

There can be no doubt that, in enacting the income tax law of 1894, it was the deliberate intention of Congress to tax income derived from State, county, and municipal securities.

The precise question as to the power of Congress to tax income derived from State, county, and municipal bonds has never been decided; but the same principle which exempts income derived from United States stocks and bonds from State taxation would also exempt income from State stocks and bonds from taxation by Congress.

The appellants, therefore, insist that the provisions as to income tax embodied in the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, are unconstitutional because:

I.—The taxes imposed thereby are direct taxes upon property and income and should have been apportioned among the States.

II.—If considered as in the nature of duties, imposts, and excises, they are unconstitutional, because (a) unequal and partial; (b) not uniform throughout the United States; (c) in violation of the provisions of the fifth amendment, which prohibits the taking of private property without due process of law or for public use without just compensation.

III.—The law is also unconstitutional, because it attempts to impose a tax upon income derived from State, county, and municipal bonds.

IV.—The whole law should be declared unconstitutional on the ground that essential and inseparable parts thereof are invalid.

The decrees should be reversed, and the causes remanded to the court below, to be proceeded with in conformity with the judgment of this court, declaring the law to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Choate's Argument.

The following extracts are taken from the printed argument of Joseph H. Choate and Charles F. Southmayd, of counsel, and Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele, solicitors for complainants:

It is indisputable that the Constitution plainly recognizes the division of the Federal taxation which it authorizes into two great classes, and provides for the imposition of these two great classes of taxes, respectively, upon entirely different bases. The class of duties, imposts, and excises, which plainly it regards as indirect taxes, must be uniform throughout the Nation. The other class, which it regards as direct taxes, must be apportioned among the several States in proportion to their representation in the popular branch of Congress, which representation is based upon population, as ascertained by the census.

These two measures of taxation are radically variant in their application to the individual taxpayer, in respect of the amount required, so that Congress, in imposing a tax, has no option as to which of the two measures shall be applied to it. To whichsoever of the two classes the tax belongs the measure prescribed for that class must be followed, in order that the tax shall be valid, and no one tax can possibly be made to fit both measures.

The true question is: What is the legal effect of the use of the words direct taxes, or direct tax, in the two clauses of the Constitution which contain them, according to the true intent and meaning of those words, as ascertained in accordance with legal rules applicable to such ascertainment, and giving due regard, primarily, to the prima facie meaning of the words used?

Upon the above mentioned basis of ascertaining the intent as clearly and certainly as may be, we proceed to discuss the question, what taxes are "direct" within the meaning of the Constitution, so far as is material for determining the soundness or unsoundness of our general proposition above asserted?

This question may appropriately be considered with reference to—

1. The capital or corpus of real estate.
2. The rents or income of real estate.
3. The capital of bonds or other personal estate held for the purposes of income or ordinarily yielding income.
4. The interest or other income of such bonds or other personal estate.

As to the first we have no dispute, nor room for dispute. It is and always has been conceded that a tax upon real estate, or nominee, or upon its owners, as such owners, is a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution. This concession was inevitable. Considering the question as one between a nation and its real estate owners as a body, subjected to taxation, a general tax imposed by the Nation upon them for or in respect of their real estate, or its rents or income, by whatsoever name the tax may be called, whether land tax, property tax, income tax, or any other name that may be chosen, is in substance and effect an enforced subtraction from the rent or income of the real estate, of so much as the tax amounts to, which amount, thus subtracted, is required to be handed over by the taxpayer to the tax gatherer.

The rent or income constitutes the only fund out of which, in the general, and regarding such taxpayers en masse or as a body of men, the tax, by whatever name it may be called, practically, is or can be paid. The real estate owner cannot sever a part of the land or a part of the house and deliver it over to the tax gatherer. And the Government is under a practical necessity of so limiting the amount of the tax as that it shall not in the general exceed some surplus of the rent or income of the lands or real estate remaining after some allowance for the living of the landholders.

No people with any tolerable measure of freedom would submit to any such yearly or ordinary taxation of their lands or real estate as would absorb all the rent or income and trench upon the capital, and if, in a despotic government, such extraordinary measure of taxation were attempted and submitted to, it might safely be pronounced that that nation was on the high road to decay and extinction.

In speaking upon the taxation of rents or income of real estate, they say:

The actual provision is, not that real estate shall not be taxed otherwise than by the prescribed measure, but that no direct tax shall be laid otherwise than by the prescribed measure. Then the case is, that it has been long ago decided, and is conceded that real estate cannot be taxed otherwise than by the prescribed measure, because a tax upon it is a direct tax; when our adversaries assert a distinction in this respect between a tax upon the land and a tax upon the rent issuing out of the land, they have no basis whatever for reference to any such verbal niceties or rigid technical distinctions as asserted in the first supposed case; but the burden necessarily incumbent upon them is to establish that a tax upon the rent issuing out of the land is not, with reference to some supposed or alleged, or, as we should say, imaginary, rule of real estate law, but in its actual nature and substance) a thing so wholly differing from a tax upon the land itself as that it belongs to an entirely different class, and is properly to be ranked as an indirect tax, although a tax upon the land itself is confessedly to be ranked as a direct tax; and we think we may safely challenge them to show any just ground for such difference of classification.

Certainly a tax on bonds and other personal estate held for the purpose of income has the elements which are usually considered distinctive of a direct tax.

It is directly imposed upon and presently paid by the owner, and ultimately borne by him without possibility of shifting it upon any one else. The owner's subjection to it is absolute and imperative, with no choice on his part or possibility of escape from it, short of abandoning his property.

It certainly is not a tax upon any consumable commodity or upon consumption, and to call it either duty, impost, or excise, within the meaning of the Constitution, would, it seems to us, be merely a misnomer.

Upon the question whether upon the assumption that a tax upon the capital of bonds and other personal estate held for the purpose of income, ordinarily yielding income would be a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, a tax imposed by general assessment upon the interest or other income of such bonds or other personal estate must likewise be regarded as such a direct tax, not much need be specifically said here, inasmuch as we conceive that nearly all the considerations which we have above urged for showing that a tax upon the rent or income of real estate differs not in respect of directness or indirectness from a tax upon the real estate eo nomine, establish with like effect, and substantially upon like grounds and reasons, the proposition that a tax upon the interest or other income of such bonds or other personal estate differs not, in respect of directness or indirectness, from a tax upon such property eo nomine; except that we desire to say in addition, that, as we conceive, in respect of bonds of ordinary character, such as railroad bonds, State or municipal bonds, bonds and mortgages, United States bonds, such as the so-called currency 6s, and all other bonds of such general nature, it is even more certain and free from doubt (if that be possible) that a tax upon the interest is, for all purposes here involved, of like character and effect as a tax upon the principal would be, than it is that a tax upon the rent or income is of like character and effect as a tax upon the capital or corpus of the real estate from which it accrues, because the interest is as much and as clearly a part of the bond itself as is the principal.

NEW CONNECTICUT OFFICIALS NAMED

Ex-Consul Samuel B. Horne Chosen for Labor Commissioner.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7.—Gov. Coffin sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Labor Commissioner, Samuel B. Horne, of Winchester, for four years, salary $3,000; Railroad Commissioner, William O. Seymour of Ridgefield, for four years, salary $3,000; Inspector of Factories, George L. McLean of Ellington, for two years, salary $1,500; Bank Commissioner, Sidney W. Crofut of Killingly, for four years, salary $3,000; all to date from July 1. The nominations were referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations.

Col. Horne, the new Labor Commissioner, was born in Hallock, Kings County, Ireland, and is fifty-three years old. He served during the war in Company K, Second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, three months, and as Captain of Company H, Eleventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was a volunteer aide to Gen. Weitzel, and was thrice wounded. He served as an aide, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Gov. Lounsbury in 1887-9. He was United States Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, during the Harrison Administration. He is a lawyer.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following assignments to regiments of officers recently transferred at their own request are ordered: Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, (transferred from the Third Artillery to the infantry arm,) to the Sixteenth Infantry, Company D; Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, (transferred from the Sixteenth Infantry to the artillery arm;) to the Third Artillery, Battery K. Lieut. Gardner will join his proper station, Key West Barracks, Florida, within twenty days.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. P. H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. G. W. Goode, First Cavalry, three days' extension; Lieut. F. W. Harris, Fourth Cavalry, fifteen days' extension; Chaplain J. E. Irish, one month's extension on account of sickness; Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, Fifth Artillery, one month from March 1.

—Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to Middletown, Conn., and five visits to the West Point Foundry Company, Cold Springs, N. Y.—three in March and two in April, from New-York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., on inspection of pneumatic dynamite guns.

—Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, will proceed from Washington to New-York City on business pertaining to the Medical Supply Depot of the army, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

—Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, First Infantry, will take temporary charge of the recruiting station at San Francisco during the absence of Capt. Leopold O. Parker, First Infantry, on leave.

—Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, First Infantry is assigned to station at Benicia Barracks, California.

Navy.

—Assistant Paymaster Thomas S. Jewett has been ordered to examination for promotion, on completion of which he will be ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard as Assistant Storekeeper.

—Assistant Surgeon James Stoughton has been detached from the Minnesota and ordered to duty at Puget Sound Naval Station.

—Assistant Surgeon T. W. Richards has been detached from the Naval Laboratory at Brooklyn and ordered to the Minnesota.

—Chief Engineer P. A. Rearich has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Franklin.

—Chief Engineer Elijah Laws has been detached from the Franklin and placed on the retired list.

PEARL C. BARRY'S LONG ABSENCE

The Widow Barry, Who Gave Him Money to Invest, Says He Will Never Come Back—Irregularities Charged.

Frank C. Marrin, who has taken an active interest in Tenth Ward (Brooklyn) politics, and who presided at a meeting at the Athenaeum at which street railway companies were denounced, has not been at his law office, in the Garfield Building, Brooklyn, since Feb. 2.

One of his clients was the widow Caroline Barry, who lives in an old frame house in Clinton Avenue, a few doors from the mansion of Mayor Schieren. She is over sixty years old, exclusive, and somewhat eccentric, and she is said to have some money.

Lewis Hurst, also of Clinton Avenue, who is her attorney now, is authority for the statement that Mr. Marrin used for his own purposes at least $30,000, and maybe much more, which belonged to Mrs. Barry. He says that he found that some of the mortgages which Lawyer Marrin was said to have placed for Mrs. Barry were forgeries. One was for $7,500, against 176 Broadway, New-York. This seemed to look all right, and appeared to have been regularly recorded in the Register's office in New-York, but instead of the name of the Register, Ferdinand Levy, being thereon, it bore the name of J. C. Lyman. Mr. Levy and his deputy, John Van Glahn, pronounced the registration a bogus one and the instrument fraudulent.

Mrs. Barry, in speaking about Marrin, said:

"Mrs. Marrin, Marrin's mother, came to see me. We were friendly when she was sixteen. She came to see me, and her son thought there was business in it for him, and he came, too. He was plausible and polite, and in 1891 I gave him some money to invest. He did business for me every year after that. Even last year he invested money for me. Oh, I know now what he was after. He only waited to get all he could out of me. He never invested any for me. He paid me interest out of what I gave him and kept the rest. But I'll show him up. If he is caught, I'll get even.

"He should be treated in the Chinese way for his scoundelry conduct. When they cheat like that in China they are beheaded. I've been in torments ever since I found him out. I heard from him last on Feb. 6. I think he wrote the letter in Brooklyn, and in that letter he told a lie. He said he was going to Albany for a few days, and would pay me $1,000 due me when he came back.

"I don't believe he ever went to Albany. I telephoned up there, and he hadn't been there. He'll never come back. From what I know now, he's got everything he could get in his hands."

Mr. Marrin was interested in race horses and politics. He started as a messenger boy, and then he got into a law office. He spent money freely in the Tenth Ward, McGarry's stronghold, and gathered around him a little clique.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally cloudy weather, with light showers, variable winds, shifting to southwest, warmer in Massachusetts and Vermont.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, light rains, probably clearing during the day, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southwest.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, showers, followed by clearing weather, slightly warmer in Central Pennsylvania, winds shifting to west. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, light rains, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to west, slight changes in temperature. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, generally cloudy weather, with rain, east winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers in northern portion, fair in southern portion, south winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, rain, followed by clearing weather, probably fair Friday night and Saturday, winds shifting to northerly, warmer in Alabama. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, preceded by rain in southern portions, winds shifting to northerly, slightly warmer in northern portions. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, winds shifting to north, warmer in northern portion. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, north winds, probably colder Friday night. OHIO, fair Friday, preceded by local showers in southeast portion, warmer, southwest winds Friday, colder Saturday. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, followed by light rain or snow in northeast portion. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN winds, increasing in force, colder Friday night. WEST VIRGINIA, local showers, followed by fair weather, warmer Friday, southwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, followed by rain Friday night, warm, southwest winds Friday, colder Saturday. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, partly cloudy, preceded by light showers, warmer, southwest winds Friday. MISSOURI, fair, northwest winds, colder Friday night. KANSAS, fair, northerly winds, colder Friday night. COLORADO, fair, northerly winds, colder in northeast portion. IOWA, light local snows, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, colder, with a moderate cold wave in northwest portion. ARKANSAS, fair, northerly winds, slight changes in temperature Friday, colder by Saturday morning. TENNESSEE, showers, followed by fair in western portion, north winds, warmer in western portion. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer Friday, westerly winds, colder by Saturday morning. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by local snows Friday night, west winds, colder Friday night. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, winds shifting to northerly, much colder, with a cold wave. WISCONSIN, local snows, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to northerly, with a cold wave. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northerly winds, and colder. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, northerly winds, colder in western portion. MONTANA, local snows in eastern portion, fair in western, colder, west winds. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by local snows in extreme southeast portion, colder in southeast portion, with a moderate cold wave. NEBRASKA, fair, preceded by light snows in northeast portion, much colder, northerly winds.

The barometer has fallen in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains; it is lowest near Lake Superior, and it has risen rapidly to the north of Minnesota, but continues highest over the central plateau region. It is warmer, except in the Southern States, where the temperature has remained about stationary, and in the extreme Northwest, where it is slightly colder. Rain has prevailed throughout the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, and local snows are reported from Lake Superior, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. Showers will continue in the Atlantic Coast States, and local snows in the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley. Colder weather is indicated for the Northwest, with a cold wave near Lake Superior and over Eastern Minnesota.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman to do light chamberwork and sewing, or as maid; good references. Protestant, Box 102, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By refined German Protestant girl as chambermaid in Christian family; very neat sewer; willing and obliging; best city references. 769 6th Av., near 44th St. Henges.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant young woman to do light chamberwork and sewing, or as maid; good references. Protestant, Box 102, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Experienced and well-recommended; private family; is also good laundress; plain cook. K. K., 210 East 30th St., 10 to 12; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find places for her chambermaid and laundress. Call, on Friday morning, between 10 and 12, at 21 East 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant girl, speaks French and English, as first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. 159 West 27th St.; machine store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred. Call, Thursday, at 419 West 48th St.; ring twice. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; first-class chambermaid and laundress; good city reference; American family preferred. 1,702 2d Av., near 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young American girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 227 East 28th St., Crane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid, nursemaid; five years' city references from last employer. M. H., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; private family; Protestant; first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Savuage, 426 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid; assist with waiting or sewing; first-class reference. 1,099 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; chamberwork and sewing; city reference; would go to country. Callaghan's, 70 Amsterdam Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and waiting, in small private family; four years' best references; no cards. 144 East 84th St., McGowan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid in strictly private family; personal references. Call at present employer's, 136 Madison Av. Mrs. Livingston.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references; 988 6th Av., near 56th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; economical; small private family; city references. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands soups, entrées, game, desserts; in small family; city or country. Care of Mrs. Mohnahan, 151 West 15th St.

COOK.—By competent German cook; middle-aged; five years' same reference; in small private family. 42 Amsterdam Av., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands English and French cooking; best city reference from last place. D. B., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By young American woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; day or month; best city reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; 4 years' city references. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—HOUSEWORK.—By a French couple; man good cook; woman all kinds of work; together; no objection to country. A. B., Box 500, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent person as cook in small private family; do plain washing; good baker; excellent city references. M. H., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; first-class cook; in private family; best city references. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands soups, entrees, and desserts; excellent baker. E. A. F., Box 118 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook in private family; wages, $20; best city reference. 209 East 40th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in small private family; good cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. J. L., 249 West 66th St.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. M. L., care M. Deruet, 362 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; would do a little washing; good city reference. 111 West 53d St. Cowley.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day, week, or month as cook; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 235 East 35th St., Owen's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman; two days in the week to work; good laundress and housecleaner. E. W., 257 West 42d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by day or take work home; skirts, waists, and capes; also remodeling; alterations, repairing, and children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by day, or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish dressmaker wishes a few more customers at $1.75; perfect fitter; tailors' system; best reference. Miss N., care of Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By elegant fitter; fancy waists; evening gowns a specialty; $10 per, or $2.50 per day. Miss Depew, 353 West 59th St.

Houseworkers.

GENERAL WORK—HOUSEWORK.—By young married couple; English; wife to do housework; good needlewoman and dairy; man care for horses and do general work; first-class references. Hind, 58 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in flat; private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 61 East 55th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman to do housework in flat; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework. 310 East 35th St., three flights, front, care Mrs. Cowhey.

HOUSEWORK.—By Scotchwoman to do general housework in flat. 233 West 19th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young Protestant woman in small private family; wages, $16 to $18. 440 West 58th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; thoroughly-competent in all the duties of a maid; good seamstress and hairdresser and good packer; best references. 323 West 35th St., ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian girl (lately landed), as maid or to young misses; good dressmaker; best references. Jeanne, 232 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; good dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; wages, $25; highest city references. G. B., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser and seamstress; experienced packer; travel; best city reference. 637 6th Av., millinery store.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; wages, $25; best city references. 131 West 35th St. Mrs. Brown.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid; good hairdresser and sewer; would like to travel abroad if possible; good references. M. T., 100 East 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid for traveling; good references. Suzette, 222 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable and competent Swede; willing to travel; best of city references. Call at former employer's, 47 West 19th St.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By capable maid; German; speaks French fluently; good seamstress; good packer and traveler; to go to Europe; best city references. M. G., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a very competent maid and seamstress to growing children; speaks French, German, and English; willing and obliging; highest city references. Experience, 666 6th Av.

MAID.—By a refined German-American girl as maid to lady or growing children; good seamstress; city or country; excellent reference. 227 8th Av., near 22d St.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By maid, seamstress, nurse, or to do other work; experienced and trustworthy; town or country; long reference. M. B., 223 East 45th St.

MAID.—By refined German as maid to lady or child; respectable, good home. Helene Decall, care Miss Hedmark, 345 3d Av., first floor.

MAID and COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to travel, or would go as chambermaid and seamstress. R. D., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid; references. 207 East 37th St. Martinelli.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. M. S., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family or private boarding house; best city reference. L. M., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 152 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. A. F., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Fine washing to do at home; open-air drying; references. Ross, 213 West 88th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress of long experience; unexceptionable city reference. Downing, 120 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 209 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 9.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German (Hanoverian) to growing children; teaches German and kindergarten; best references. C. D. Schussler, 343 3d Av.

NURSE.—By very competent baby's nurse; take full charge from birth; bring up on bottle; first-class personal city reference. M. C., 940 3d Av., near 57th St.

NURSE.—To take care of grown children or baby from birth, or travel with baby; best personal references. Nurse, 78 Essex Av., Orange, N. J.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 1151½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent with infant on bottle; best city reference given; no objection to the country. 218 3d Av.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman; can take full charge of baby from birth; will assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. 216 East 45th St.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; take full charge from birth; first-class personal city reference. M. C., 940 3d Av., near 57th St.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse for grown children; first-class city references. Ozide, 222

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active, with Prices Generally Steady.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Higher—Cotton Active—Coffee Higher.

Wheat was exceptionally weak, through free realizing at the West, followed by the local longs, while receipts increased, and clearances were light, with cables lower, but prices reacted when foreign houses became free buyers, although the close showed a loss for the day. Corn made a slight advance, but had a slow trade. Provisions were higher, with a good inquiry. Cotton was very active on local covering and closed higher. Coffee was fairly active and showed strength with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	58¼@ 58¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	40½@ ..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @ 2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅞@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	11.25 @12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.77½@
Beef, family	9.75 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@ 4⅛
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅝@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.25 @ 9.50
Lead	3.10 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@⅝c, on easier cables, light clearances, and increased receipts West, with foreign houses buying at the decline; prices rallied ⅛@¼c on local covering and following the West, with the close steady at ¼@⅜c decline, and trading more active, but chiefly on local account. Spot was firm and moderately active at ¼c decline. Sales, 144,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May, free on board, store; 40,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 72,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1¼c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅝c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 59¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 68¼c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68¾c....Clearances, thence, 41,085 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 62,811 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 43,442 bushels; in the interior, 336,574 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and without features, with the close firm at ⅛@¼c advance, following the West. Spot was strong and more active. Sales, 142,700 bushels, including 35,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so called,) for export, at 17⅛c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ¼c over May, in store; 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 49¼c, elevator; 13,000 bushels do at 50⅜c, delivered; 76,000 bushels do on private terms; 4,700 bushels steamer mixed at 49¾c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels do at 1¼c over May, delivered....Receipts, 3,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 59,014 bushels; in the interior, 142,381 bushels....Exports, 3,270 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 3,670 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very quiet and without change in prices, with the trading entirely local. Spot was ¼c lower on mixed, and dull....Sales, 91,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c for 6,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 2 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 33c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31¼c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c for 47,000; track mixed, 33@34½c; track white, 37@41c for 28,000 bushels....Receipts, 64,050 bushels; exports, 837 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	80,000	58⅛@58 11-16	58¾
May	2,170,000	58¾@59¼	59
June	....	....@....	59¼
July	2,080,000	59 @59½	59¼
August	520,000	59⅛@59⅝	59¼
September	580,000	59⅜@60⅛	59⅞
December	630,000	62⅛@63⅛	62⅝
Total	6,960,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	49¼
May	110,000	48⅞ @49	49
July	70,000	48⅞ @49⅛	49
Total	180,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	33⅛
April	5,000	44¼ @....	33¼
May	100,000	33 @33⅛	33⅛
No. 2 white—			
March	....	....@....	36¼
May	....	....@....	36⅛
Total	105,000		

FLOUR—The city millers continue to have the bulk of the trade, but values remain firm and unchanged. Sales, 24,250 bbls, including 250 sacks No. 2 Spring at $2.10; 1,000 bbls Spring straights at $3.25; 400 bbls Winter fine at $2.10; 900 bbls Winter straights at $2.70; 8,200 bbls City Mill patents, 12,225 bbls do clear, 475 bbls No. 2, and 800 bbls fine at quotations. Messrs. Austin, Nichols & Co. secured the contract for the Insane Asylum for 5,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.40, and 5,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.75. Arrivals, 9,003 bbls and 25,553 sacks; exports, 889 bbls and 6,677 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 12,669 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	....@....	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	....	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	....	2.30@ 2.40
Straights	....	2.30@ 2.50
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	....	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	....	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	....	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	....	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.30@ 2.40	2.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Firm and quiet; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy, $3.10@$3.15.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull but steady. We quote: Flour at $1.65@$1.70 for spot and $1.50@$1.55 to arrive; 50@52c for Japanese grain; silver, 48@49c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 92@94c for Western, and 95@97c for city; yellow, $1.08@$1.10; white, $1.10@$1.12.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 62@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63½@64c.

MALT—Dull but firm. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there is a fair movement in a jobbing way, and at generally firm prices. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Out of the receipts here yesterday of 3,511 bbls was one cargo of 3,100 bbls by sailing vessel to a leading company, an exceptional invoice that way. The tone of the market here was just steady, although some dealers thought it slightly improved; however, there were sellers at the prices of the day before, and demands were no way better. The inquiry continued more for lots of 100 barrels, and prime yellow that way was on offer at 26c; good off grade yellow was sold at 25¾c, and red grade at 25c. There was a slow response to the prices by exporters; in fact, there is hardly any demand, except from England, and this is at an inside price. The Mediterranean reports full and satisfactory holdings, and from France and Germany no material inquiry prevails. The South is perhaps a trifle steadier; near coast sections have sold small lots at 18¼c; in the Mississippi Valley, where sales had been made at 18½c, that price is now bid for crude in bulk, and 18¾@19c, more generally 19c, asked. Crude in barrels here is offered at 22c. Sales of 300 bbls prime yellow, in lots, at 26c; 200 bbls choice do at 26¼c; 400 bbls good off grade yellow at 25½c; 100 bbls do, under special conditions, at 26c; 100 bbls red grade at 25c, and 3 tanks crude in bulk at 18¼c. COCOANUT OIL is moving out in a small way; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is slow, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 2 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 52@58c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—Oil opened and lowest, $1.05; highest, $1.06¾; closed, $1.06¼ bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tendency was improved in a more positive way, and, encouraged by the close takings of the supplies of hogs, the packers were freer buyers of the products, while the export movements were full and liberal, and the distributing business better. There was a little more of a buying interest here, especially for lard. Chicago expects to-day 30,000 hogs. The week's packing was 330,000 head; same time last year, 245,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—The West was 8 points up, on the larger exports and firmer hogs, with their comparatively moderate supplies to wants, and few left over. Prices here were up a trifle and strong, with some improvement to cash demand. Sales were 750 tcs cash at 6.75c, closing at 6.77½c bid. City steam is firm at 6.37½c; sales, 175 tcs. Options—two sales; March closed at 6.80c, nominal; May at 6.92c, nominal. Refined continues slow; Continent at 7.20c; South American at 7.65c. Compound lard is fairly actice; quoted at ..@5¾c. The West closed at 6.30c for March, while May was at 6.57½@6.62c, closing at 6.62c; July closed at 6.72@6.75c; September closed at 6.80c.

PORK—There was not more than a small business here and for export, with 200 bbls mess taken. Prices were strong. The West went up, after 5 points advance early fully 22 points and closed near the best prices, with increasing buying interest, and not excessive supplies of hogs. March closed at the West at $10.65; May went from $10.67 to $10.87, and closed at $10.85 bid. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON had an advance of 16 to 20 points on short ribs, through the day, and closed at the best prices, with increasing business for export and some buying by the packers. Short ribs at the West for March closed at $5.45; May was at $5.47@$5.60, closing at $5.60; July at $5.60@$5.72, closing at $5.72; September at $5.77, bid, to $5.85, closing at $5.85.

BEEF—The trading is quite moderate on both export and home account, but prices generally are held steadily. Packers, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—The packers ask $17 at the West, but the trade having fully satisfied their wants recently at $16, they are now quiet. Here, too, $18 is asked, but there is a good deal of irregularity through offerings of city packed.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are under less attention here, but they are not offered except at firm prices. City meats are taken up moderately, while there are less freer offerings to sell, with prices firmly held. Sales of 40 bxs rib bellies, 12 lb, are at 6c. City-pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4¼@4⅝c; bellies, 5⅞c, 12-lb do, 5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8⅛@8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5⅛@5½c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are at trifle steadier prices. Receipts at the West of hogs, 61,059 head; same time last year, 44,791 head; Chicago—Receipts, 37,000 head; active; opened steady to 5c higher; $3.90@$4.45; left over, 5,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,100 head; higher; $3.80@$4.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; $4@$4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady to strong; $3.80@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady to strong; $3.65@$4.15. Pittsburg—Fairly actice; $4.25@$4.50. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.35. Quotations here are 5½c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5½@5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅞@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—Despite the quiet trading in city in hogsheads on account of the home trade holding off over 4¼c, while 4¼c is asked, the make is not accumulating materially, as it is being shipped out in small packages or taken by the smaller soap houses that way, while its production is diminishing on account of the fat being more closely taken for the make of oleostearine. For country there is a steady demand for the moderate receipts; sales are 80,000 lb in lots, at 4½@4¾c, mostly in a small way, at 4¾c. Generally the market is firm.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the asking rate is still 7½c, but the offerings are light, while 7¼c is steadily bid. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 8c for Western, and 8¼c for city.

COTTON.

Contracts were unusually active and higher with free covering by local shorts, and more interest shown by outside speculators. The close was firm at 8@10 points advance, with port receipts lighter, and Liverpool firmer. Spot was steady at 3-16c advance, and sales of 561 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6⅛
Middling upland	5⅞

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¾c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.65@5.66	5.65	5.60	5,200
April	5.65@5.66	5.64	5.57	7,300
May	5.69@5.70	5.70	5.62	62,200
June	5.72@5.73	5.72	5.64	47,700
July	5.75@5.76	5.76	5.68	10,100
August	5.76@5.80	5.79	5.72	48,900
September	5.83@5.84	5.84	5.76	2,700
October	5.88@5.89	5.89	5.82	7,600
November	5.93@5.94	5.93	5.88	3,300
December	5.98@5.99	5.99	5.90	1,800
January	....@....	..	..	..
February	....@....	..	..	..
Total				196,800

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3236	2854	2947	2624	1182	..
New-Orleans	8717	6519	15012	4961	4211	..
Mobile	111	516	1267	61	9	..
Savannah	2212	1883	2969	2099	1757	..
Charleston	1080	4301	1084	1160	777	..
Wilmington	227	595	280	64	349	..
Norfolk	1406	2023	1858	1774	2088	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	777	..
New-York	400	443	674	..	..	..
Boston	866	829	1140	2166	1072	..
Philadelphia	1718	414	227	127	3886	..
West Point	690	904	856	150	97	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20663	21281	28414	15086	16185	..
This day last week	12199	29394	29219	18505	27949	16934
This day last year	8185	13150	12375	12004	7738	13703

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and followed the advance abroad, with the close barely steady at 5@15 points gain. Havre was steady at ½@¾f advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was quiet and firm at 16⅜c for No. 7, and 15¾c for No. 8. Sales, 500 bags No. 8 at 14¾c, cost and freight; 1,000 bags Santos, No. 6, at 17c, cost and freight; 1,000 bags Nos. 5 to 8, at $16.10, cost and freight; 500 mats interior Padang, 250 mats Palenbang, 2,000 bags Maracaibo, 300 bags Central American, and 200 bags Jamaica, on private terms.....Option Sales—Opening call, 10 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 15.10c; May, 250 bags at 14.70c, and 250 bags at 14.75c; September, 500 bags at 14.75c; October, 250 bags at 14.75c; total, 1,500 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 15.10c, 250 bags at 15.15c, and 1,000 bags at 15.10c; May, 500 bags at 14.80c, 500 bags at 14.75c, and 1,500 bags at 14.80c; June, 250 bags at 14.75c, and 500 bags at 14.80c; July, 1,000 bags at 14.80c; August, 500 bags at 14.80c; September, 2,500 bags at 14.75c, 1,000 bags at 14.80c, and 1,250 bags at 14.75c; October, 250 bags at 14.80c; December, 750 bags at 14.60c, 1,250 bags at 14.65c, and 1,250 bags at 14.60c; total, 14,500 bags. Exchanges—80 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; total for day, 16,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	15.05@15.10	16.25@16.35
April	14.85@14.95	15.95@16.00
May	15.70@15.75	15.75@15.80
June	15.70@15.75	15.40@15.50
July	14.80@15.85	15.10@15.15
August	14.70@14.80	14.85@14.95
September	14.75@14.80	14.70@14.75
October	14.75@14.80	14.35@14.45
November	14.60@14.65	14.10@14.20
December	14.55@14.60	14.00@14.05

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	139,890
Arrivals	....
Total	139,890
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,438
Total stock in New-York to-day	134,458
Total stock in Baltimore	20,411
Arrivals—Bark Doris	5,564
Bark Amy	5,509
Total	31,574
Deliveries yesterday	75—31,499
Total stock in New-Orleans	5,540
Arrivals	....
Total	5,540
Deliveries yesterday	401— 5,139
Total stock in other ports	....
	36,638
Total stock in United States	171,090
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 6	72,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 6	29,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 6	100,000
Afloat from Europe to Feb. 27	10,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28	18,000
Total	400,000
Same time 1894	462,769

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. below No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, Int'r	20½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18¼
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19¾@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18¼	Bucara'ga	18¾@20¼
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Central American—		Guatamala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18¼@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies moderate and demand good, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Demand continues active, and values firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4⅜@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅜	Rice pol., 100 lbs	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was firm and fairly active. Sales, 20,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 2 3-16c, cost and freight, and 6,400 bags do, at 2c....Refined was advanced 1-16c on all grades, excepting Phoenix A and No. 7, with a fair trade.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4½ @4 11-16
Coarse powdered	4⅜ @4 5-16
Granulated	3⅞ @4 1-16
Cutloaf	4½ @4 11-16
Crushed	4⅝ @4 11-16
Powdered	4⅛ @4 5-16
Coarse granulated	4 @4 3-16
Fine granulated	3⅞ @4 1-16
Extra fine granulated	4 @4 5-16
Con. granulated	4⅛ @4 5-16
Cubes	4⅛ @4 9-16
XXX powdered	4⅝ @4 9-16
Mold A	4⅛ @4 5-16
Diamond A	3⅞ @4 1-16
Confectioners' A	3¾ @3 15-16
Columbia A	3⅝ @3 13-16
Windsor	3⅝ @3 13-16
Ridgewood	3⅝ @3 13-16
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3⅝
Empire A	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 6	3 7-16@3⅜
No. 7	3 5-16@3½
No. 8	3 @3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 11	3 1-16@3¼
No. 12	3 @3 3-16
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2 15-16@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Country advices are so strong that receivers are asking a little more money for most kinds of white beans. Arrivals are quite liberal, but considerable lots are either withdrawn from sale or held under very high limits, and the offerings at the moment are not large. Trade continues quiet, buyers feeling their way with unusual caution. Red kidney slow and no more than steady. Limas are 5c higher and firm. The steamer Scotia, in yesterday, brought 7,971 bags beans from Flume; fair business doing at full prices. Green peas quiet and easy. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.45@2.47½; do, pea, $1.95; do, medium, $1.85@$1.90; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.95; do, foreign, pea, $1.70@$1.85; do, medium, $1.70@$1.80; green peas, barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, $1.07½.

BUTTER—The market was about steady at 20c for fancy Western creamery, but the demand was light, and the sustaining feature was the small receipts; under grades were dull, and the feeling weak. State dairy, both new and old, in light demand, and freely offered as quoted.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	13 @15
Welsh, tubs, extra	17½@18
Welsh, tubs, firsts	15 @17
Welsh, tubs, seconds	13 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	20 @..
Creamery, firsts	17 @18½
Creamery, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, thirds	14 @..
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @14
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @10
Factory, cuts, fancy, extra	12 @..
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7½@ 8
Rolls, fresh, choice	18 @..
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	8 @11

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	11 @16
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @14
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairies, tubs and firkins, fancies	15 @15½
Dairies, tubs and firkins, firsts	12 @14
Dairies, tubs and firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	14 @15
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @ 9½
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	16 @..
Creamery, June, common to extra	10 @15
Factory, firkins	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs	7 @ 8½

CHEESE—The volume of business was fair, though confined closely to the better grades of full cream, which maintain a firm position on the steady reduction of supplies. Under grades and part skims also remain quiet and rather easy.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6
State, part skims, common	3 @ 3½
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @ 1½
State, full skims	1½@ 2½

EGGS—Demand was fair, but receipts were free, and holders desiring to keep goods cleaned up close met buyers with further concessions.

State and Pennsylvania	20 @..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	20 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	19 @19½
Duck	35 @..

FRUITS, FRESH—Apples are in fair supply, quiet, and barely steady. Cranberries quiet, but in light stock and firm. Oranges tend slightly in buyers' favor, under liberal receipts. We quote: Apples, Greening, Baldwin, and Spy, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Spitz, $4@$5.50; do, russet, $2@$2.75; do, Wine Sap, $4@$4.55; do, Ben Davis, $4. Grapes, Catawba, per basket, 14@22c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.50@$4. Oranges, California, per box, $2.75@$3.25; do, Havana, per bbl, $3@$4.

FRUITS, DRIED—Jobbing demand for evaporated apples that can be bought under 7c continues pretty good, and the market for such is fairly firm; higher qualities are held steady, but have a slow movement at the moment. Sun-dried apples are sparingly offered, in demand, and firm. Chops inquired for. Cores and skins quiet. Raspberries almost out of stock; would bring 22c to a limited extent. Other small fruits unchanged. California fruits moving fairly in a jobbing way, but holders are inclined to encourage the trade as much as possible, and there is rather an easy tone to values. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5½@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6¼c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21½@22c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5@5½c; blackberries, 5@5½c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—Choice fat wild ducks of the better kinds are scarce and wanted; market liberally supplied with light weights and small common kinds, for which demand is very light. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas and redhead, per pair, 50c@$1.50; do, mallard and black, 40@75c; do, common kinds, 10@30c; English snipe, Southern, fresh, per dozen, 50c@$1.25.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls sold very well, the demand for the Jewish holiday trade being larger than was expected, and prices were firmly maintained. Less call for chickens and feeling easier. Turkeys wanted and firm. Ducks and geese steady. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, per lb, 10¼@11c; do, Southern, 10c; chickens, 10c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 60@95c; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, 40@50c. DRESSED—Receipts of fresh poultry are light and advices indicate very moderate supplies to arrive this week. The demand is rather quiet, but the supply of choice goods is light and the tone of the market is slightly in sellers' favor. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 10@12c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 28@30c; do, roosters, 16@22c; do, Jersey, 12@14c; do, Western, 9¼@10½c; do, Eastern, 12@14c; geese, 7@11c; capons, Philadelphia, 16@22c; do, Western, 14@18c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$4.25. We quote for frozen stock: Turkeys, No. 1, 11@12c; do, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, No. 1, 11@12¾c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@15c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes were quite plentiful, but demand was pretty good, and prices show strength. Kale and spinach were largely under choice. Onions firm and moderately active for prime.

Cabbage, per 100	$4.00@$12.00
Celery, fancy, Michigan, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 65
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@ 8.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	2.00@ 2.37
Turnips, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Kale, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Tomatoes, per crate	1.00@ 4.00
Spinach, Baltimore	2.50@ 2.75
Spinach, Norfolk	2.00@ 3.25

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.75@$2.00
State, prime, per 180 lb	1.80@ 2.25
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.75
Maine, per bbl,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Sharp Upward Whirl in American Sugar Stock.

THE REGULAR DIVIDENDS DECLARED

And the Income Tax to be Paid by the Company—The Whisky Reorganization Plan Ready—Little Done in Railways.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Interest centred to-day in the speculation in Sugar. For some days the insiders have permitted the Street to believe that the quarterly dividend in the common stock was likely to be reduced from 3 to 2 per cent., but this morning it was given out "confidentially," and, therefore, circulated widely, that there would be no reduction. The Street, however, felt that this was a good time to "copper" the inside information, and developed an indisposition to buy the stock, with the result that at noon it was selling at 91¼, considerably lower than yesterday's closing. Subsequent events were interesting to the bears. The full dividends were announced on both the common and preferred stocks, and in addition it was announced that they would be paid free of income tax. This latter favor means a further distribution by the company of $35,-645. Then the stock began to climb, and continued to do so right up to the close of business, the final price being 95¼, the highest of the day, a net gain of 3⅝ points on sales of 154,244 shares, or about 60 per cent. of the entire day's business.

It was said later in the day that there was division in the Board of Managers on the question of the dividend, and that one of the Directors was so well satisfied that it would be reduced that he was short of the stock until after the meeting. The majority, however, was in favor of the usual distribution, and so it was made. The managers gave out no statement showing the condition of the property. None has been made since November, 1892, although last November there was a meaningless balance sheet filed in Massachusetts under compulsion of the courts. Even that statement only purported to show the condition of the company in November, 1893, so that its affairs to-day are wholly unknown to every one except the clique who are its active managers and whose principal source of income comes from speculating in the stock in Wall Street.

There was practically nothing of interest in the market outside of Sugar. Whisky was ⅜ lower on profit taking by traders, but the stock closed firm. The reorganization committee held a protracted meeting and agreed upon the plan of reorganization which has been already outlined in The Times. The plan, however, will not be published before Saturday, some minor details of unimportance remaining to be completed. Chicago Gas and General Electric were dealt in to a very moderate extent and were fairly steady.

The Grangers were the leaders of the light trading in the railway list, and they closed fractionally higher. There was pretty liberal selling of New-York Central, and it declined from 96 to 94½, but closed at 95, a net loss of ⅝. Moderate activity continued in Baltimore and Ohio. It sold down to 52, but closed at 53, a net gain of ¼.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 2 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was more plentiful. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $85,-752,430, and the balances $7,591,554. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $86,083.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills, 1⅛ per cent.

The Bank of England gained £92,227 in bullion during the week, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 68.65, became 67.69. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 250,000f in gold and 50,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.80¼@$4.80½ for demand, $4.80¼@$4.80¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c. Boston—25c discount. Chicago—Par to 10c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid; offered at 65c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅝ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾.

In London bar silver sold at 27⅝d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,749,938, and the imports for the same period $6,410,459. The net exports, therefore, have been $20,339,479.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st	5¾
Louis., Nash., A. & C. con	1⅝
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1
St. Paul & Omaha Con	1
Union Elevated 1st	5½

DECLINED.

Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. 6s	2
Int. & Great Northern 2d	1
Northwest cn 7s	1
Rock Island 1st, c	1½
St. Paul 7s, gold	1½
United States Cordage 1st	2⅞

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s registered and the 5s registered each declined ¼, and the 5s coupon ⅛. The sales on call were $10,000 4s registered at 110¾ and $1,000 5s coupon at 115¾. In the unlisted department $25,000 new 4s sold at 119, when issued. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	
4s, r	110½	110¾
4s, c	112	112¾
5s, r	115½	115¾
5s, c	115½	115¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1890	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	144	144	143	148	40
American Cotton Oil	28¼	28½	28	28	28	28½	618
American Cotton Oil pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	67¼	68½	285
American Express	111½	111½	111½	111½	111	113	10
*American Sugar Refining	91¾	95¾	91¾	95¾	95⅛	95¼	154,244
*American Sugar Refining pf	92¼	93	92½	93	93	93½	390
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	90	92	10
*American Tobacco	91⅝	92	91⅝	92	91¾	92	1,260
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3⅞	430
Baltimore & Ohio	52½	53¼	52	53	53	53¼	4,228
Balt. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	5	5	5	4	5	10
Canada Southern	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	48	48¼	165
Canadian Pacific	89½	89½	88½	88½	88¼	89	245
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	15½	16¼	200
Chicago Gas	71½	71⅝	71½	71½	71⅝	71⅝	8,020
Chicago & East. Illinois pf	90	90	90	90	90	..	100
Chicago & Northwestern	88⅜	88⅝	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	3,555
Chicago & Northwestern pf	138	138	138	138	138	..	35
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¼	70⅞	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70½	4,755
C., C., C. & St. Louis	35⅜	36	35⅜	36	36	36½	450
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	54¾	55¼	54⅜	55	54⅞	55	19,950
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	117	118	40
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. c	61⅞	62½	61⅜	62⅛	62	62¼	2,900
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19	19⅞	100
Consolidated Gas Company	131¾	131¾	131¼	131¾	131	132	115
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	127	127	126	127⅜	10
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157⅞	158½	157⅞	158¼	158½	158½	600
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12⅜	12⅞	12	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12,810
Evansville & Terre Haute	32	32	32	32	30	35	200
General Electric	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	26½	26¾	4,727
Great Northern pf	103	103	103	103	102	105	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	71	72	280
Lake Shore	136¾	136¾	136	136	136	136¼	344
*Long Island Traction	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	6¾	7	251
Louisville & Nashville	48¾	49½	48¾	48⅞	48¾	49	2,545
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	7½	385
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	22¼	22½	325
Manhattan Consolidated	107	108¼	107	107¾	107½	107⅝	1,545
Missouri Pacific	19¾	20	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	1,525
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22	22	22	22	21⅜	22	168
*National Lead Company	29¼	30⅛	29¼	30⅛	30⅛	30¼	1,094
*National Lead Company pf	83⅜	84	83¼	84	84	86¼	450
National Linseed Oil	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19	20	100
New-Jersey Central	85¾	86⅜	85¼	86	85⅝	86	7,751
New-York Central	95¾	96	94½	95	94⅝	95	8,256
New-York & New-England	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29⅝	240
New-York, Lack. & Western	118	118	117⅜	117⅜	..	..	23
New-York, L. E. & Western	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	12	12	12	12	12	12½	100
New-York, Sus., & West. pf	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37¼	38	100
North American	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3¾	3¾	400
Northern Pacific pf	13¾	14	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	14	850
Ontario & Western	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	16	16¼	400
Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	130
Philadelphia & Reading	7¾	8	7⅝	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	1,000
Pittsburg & Western pf	33	33	33	33	30	33	7
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	48	48	48	48	47¾	50	100
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5½	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	107	107	107	107	104	107	50
Southern Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½	18	400
Southern Railway	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	9⅞	10	3,970
Southern Railway pf	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅝	30⅜	30¾	2,539
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	14	14¾	400
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	500
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	10
United States Cordage	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5¾	850
United States Rubber	38¾	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	38½	39	19
United States Rubber pf	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	93¾	94¼	48
*United States Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½	8	500
*United States Leather pf	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60¾	60¾	61	650
Wabash pf	12¾	13	12¾	13	12¾	13	400
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105	104	104	103	107	80
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87½	86¾	86¾	86¾	87	2,461
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9½	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	36	36½	140

Total sales 262,877

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
5,000 111
5,000 ..... 111⅛
6,000 ..... 111¼
A, T & S F 4s
500 63
1,000 ..... 63¼
5,000 ..... 63⅜
5,000 ..... 63⅝
1,000 ..... 63¾
8,000 ..... 63¼
A, T & S F 2d
5-4s, Class A
1,000 ..... 16½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
5,000 110
Brooklyn Ele 1st
2,000 ..... 91¾
Brooklyn Elev 2d
9,000 62
21,000 65
Canada So 1st, Gtd
14,000 111
Canada So 2d
2,000 104
Cent of N J G M 5s
Registered
1,000 111
Ches & O, H & A Div 1st Cons 4s
25,000 91
Ches & O Con 5s
3,000 ..... 105¾
3,000 ..... 105⅝
Ches & O Gen 4½s
1,000 71
C, B & Q Cons 7s
7,000 ..... 118½
Denver Div 4s
2,000 ..... 94¾
Nebraska Ext 4s
6,000 ..... 87¾
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000 ..... 96⅞
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
5,000 39
Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s
2,000 139
Chi, R I & Pac 6s
2,000 126
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
1,000 ..... 88½
14,000 88
Chi, St P & M 1st
1,000 127
C, St P, M & O Cons
2,000 ..... 124½
Cleve & Canton 1st
1,000 85
C, C, C & St L
St Louis Div 4s
4,000 101
Col, H V & T G M 6s
5,000 90
Den & Rio Grande 4s
500 ..... 80⅝
1,000 ..... 80¾
E T, Va & Ga
Cons Gold 5s
3,000 ..... 105½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s
1,000 ..... 88½
5,000 ..... 88¼
4,000 ..... 88½
1,000 88
2,000 ..... 88¼
2,000 ..... 88¾
3,000 ..... 88⅞
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 105
3,000 ..... 105½
Erie 1st Mtg
3,000 109
Ft W & D C 1st
3,000 ..... 66¾
3,000 ..... 66¾
2,000 67
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
8,000 91
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
5,000s3 ..... 88¼
5,000s3 ..... 88⅜
2,000 ..... 88½
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
5,000 108
Han & St Jo Cons
2,000 ..... 115½
H & T Cen 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 105½
H & T Cen Deb 4s
1,000 82
Int & Gt N 2d Mtg
1,000 ..... 67½
Jeff R R 1st
2,000 ..... 101½
Kan Pac 1st Cons
8,000 ..... 63½
Laclede G L Co of St Louis 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 93½
1,000 94
1,000 ..... 93¾
Leh V of N Y 1st
1,000 100
Lo, N A & Chi G M
10,000 67
Lo, N A & Chi Cons
2,000 ..... 95½
2,000 ..... 95¾
2,000 ..... 96¼
3,000 ..... 96½
Mil & St Paul Cons
1,000 ..... 125¼
Mil & St Paul 1st
Chi & Pac W 5s
5,000s3 110
H & D Div 5s
1,000 106
Iowa & Minn Div
20,000 ..... 112¼
Lac & D Div
1,000 106
Mil & St P 7s, Gold
20,000 ..... 120½
Terminal 5s
1,000 109
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
1,000 ..... 73½
Morgan's L & T 7s
2,000 ..... 125½
Mil & S P G M 4s Series A
4,000 ..... 87½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
500 ..... 80¾
500 ..... 80¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
5,000 ..... 45⅜
5,000 ..... 45⅞
22,000 ..... 45¾
Mo, Kan & East 1st
24,000 ..... 84⅞
18,000 85
Nash, C & St L Con
1,000 101
N Y Cent Deb 5s
4,000 ..... 105⅞
N Y & N J Tel 5s
10,000 ..... 104¾
10,000 ..... 104¼
10,000 ..... 104¾
5,000 ..... 104⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s
Cons Deb Certfs
1,000 ..... 130¾
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
1,000 110
N Y, Sus & W 1st Refunding 5s
3,000 104
Nor & W Gen Mtg
2,000 ..... 108¾
Nor Pac 2d, Coup
3,000 ..... 82¾
Nor Pac 3d, Coup
1,000 50
Nor Pac Cons 5s
5,000 ..... 25½
10,000 26
9,000 ..... 25½
Trust Co Certs
15,000 26
Nor Pac & Mon 1st
1,000 ..... 31¼
16,000 31
3,000 ..... 31¼
Ohio & Miss 2d
1,000 ..... 118¼
Ore Imp Co Con 5s
2,000 ..... 54½
4,000 54
3,000 ..... 54½
Oregon Imp 1st
2,000 98
Ore S L 6s
1,000 91
5,000 ..... 91¼
1,000 ..... 91⅝
6,000 ..... 91½
10,000 91
Trust Receipts
3,000 91
Pac of Mo 2d Ext
2,000 103
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A
10,000 ..... 106¾
Pitts & W 1st
5,000 ..... 83½
Rio Grande 1st
9,000 64
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000 104
St L & S F Con 4s
10,000 50
St L & San F 2d Class B
2,000 113
St L S W 1st
1,000c 67⅞
5,000 68
1,000 ..... 68⅝
St Paul & Dul 2d
8,000 104
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s
11,000 116
San A & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 ..... 55⅜
5,000 ..... 55½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 97½
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
7,000 ..... 89½
So Ry 1st 5s
4,000 86
7,000 ..... 86¼
Tenn C Ir & R 6s
1,000 ..... 78⅛
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000 91
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 85
1,000 ..... 84⅝
1,000 ..... 84⅞
1,000 ..... 84½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
8,000 ..... 22¼
5,000 ..... 22⅜
11,000 ..... 22½
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts
26,000 57
Union Elev 1st 6s
8,000 ..... 87⅝
1,000 ..... 87¾
1,000 88
10,000 ..... 88¼
1,000 90
20,000 ..... 90½
Union Pac 1st, 1896
7,000 103
9,000 ..... 102½
Union Pac 6s, 1897
13,000 103
Union Pac 1st, 1898
2,000 ..... 103¼
1,000b3 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103½
5,000 104
U P D & G 1st
6,000 ..... 33¼
1,000 ..... 33½
U S Cord Co 1st
1,000 56
Wabash 2d Mtg 5s
2,000 ..... 64½
West Shore Gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 104⅞
1,000 ..... 104¾
Wheel & L E Im
5,000 91
2,000 ..... 91½
Wis Cen Co 1st
1,000 45

Total sales $863,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	108	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38
American Coal	40	..
American District Telegraph	..	41
American Tobacco pf	105	107
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	¾
*Bay State Gas	..	15⅞
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	58
Cedar F. & M.	4⅜	5½
Central Pacific	14	14¾
Chicago & Alton	147	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	163
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	4	6
Col. Fuel & I.	22½	25
Col. Fuel & I. pf	50	60
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4¼
Col., H. V. & T. pf	62	65
Com. Cable	137	..
Consol. Coal	28	32
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅜	11⅝
D. & R. G. pf	34½	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A.	2½	2¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf	5½	7
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	96	99
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅝	⅝
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	1	1½
Homestake	18	..
Illinois Central	84	85
Interior Conduit & Insulating	41	45
Iowa Central	6¼	7
Iowa Central pf	20	23
Kansas & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keok. & D. M.	1½	4
K. & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas	25½	26
Laclede Gas pf	82	85
L. E. & W.	15⅝	15⅞
Long Island	84	85
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. C. R.	105	115
Mah. C. R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Md. Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	7½	7⅞
Mexican National ctfs	..	2
Mexican Tel	179½	190
Minn. & St. L., all as pd	25	28
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as pd	44	48
Minnesota Iron	..	40
Mo., K. & T.	13½	14¼
Mobile & Ohio	12½	15
National Starch	4¾	6
National Starch 1st pf	35	..
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New Central C	5	8
N. Y. & N. H.	194	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	22½	29½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	16¾	17½
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	21½	23⅝
Norfolk & Western pf	103⅝	104¾
Northern Pacific	2⅝	3
Ont. Mining	8	12½
Oregon Imp	8½	12
Ore. R. & N.	15	20
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peo. & East	3	3⅝
P., C., C. & St. L.	16	17
P., F. W. & C.	156	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Pull. Palace Car Co	153	155
Rens. & Sar.	180	185
R., W. & O.	114	115
St Louis Southerr	96	..
St. Louis S. W. pf	10	10½
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	80	100
St. Paul & Omaha	29¼	29¾
St. P., M. & M.	105	108
Sil. bull. certs	60⅜	..
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Tol. & O. C.	45	50
Tol. & O. C. pf	74	81
Union Pacific	9	9⅛
U. P., D. & G.	3¼	3½
United States Express	40	42
United States Cordage pf	8½	9
United States Cordage gtd	16	18
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wabash	..	5½
Wisconsin Central	2½	3

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	95	95¼	91¼	95¼	55,680
Can. South	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	110
Chicago Gas	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	4,240
C. R. I. & P.	61⅞	62¼	61⅜	62¼	760
C., B. & Q.	70½	70⅞	70⅜	70½	2,660
C., M. & St. P.	54⅝	55¼	54⅜	55	7,330
Cent. of N. J.	85⅜	86⅜	85¼	85⅜	2,680
Chi. & N. W.	88½	88⅞	88½	88¼	2,150
Dist. & C. F.	12½	12¾	12	12¼	3,500
Gen. Electric	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	330
Lone. I. Trac.	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼	60
Louis. & N.	48⅞	49⅜	48⅝	48⅞	1,330
Manhattan	107⅛	108⅜	107¼	108⅜	200
Mo. Pacific	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	140
Nat. Lead	30	30	30	30	70
N. Y. Central	96	96	94½	94⅝	3,000
N.Y.,L.E.&W	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½	110
Phil. & Read.	7¾	8	7⅝	8	400
Southern Ry.	10	10	9¾	9¾	80
U. S. Cord	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾	70
West. Union	86⅞	87⅜	86⅞	86⅞	1,400
Total sales					86,310

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	$3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	10,000
Wabash 2d	64½	64½	64½	64½	2,000
Total sales					$15,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & V.	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	20
Chollar	.58	.65	.58	.65	400
Crown Point	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Standard	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	200
Total sales					720

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53⅞	54¼	53⅝	53⅞	611,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155½	..
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf	28	35
American Typefounders'	1½	3½
American Typefounders' pf	19	22
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1895	104	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	14½	17
Barney & Smith pf. stock	..	90
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	100	102
Beckton Construction pf. 6s	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn Elevated	12½	14½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	68	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	154	155½
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	51	53½
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103¾	104½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102¼	103¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67½	68½
Celluloid Company stock	..	63
Central & South Am. Tel.	116	119
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	112	116
Central Cross-Town	170	..
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	..
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator	63	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey C'y) stk.	67	70
Consumers' Gas city bonds	95	..
Continental Trust	163	167
Corn Exchange Bank	278	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	85	90
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, East B'way & Bat	163	166
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	165	169
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	181	183
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58½	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	50½	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	80½	82½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	74½	76½
Fourth National Bank	180	185
Gallatin National Bank	305	320
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94	98
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	93	95
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104¾	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7½	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	133½	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	102¾	104
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67½	69½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	76	78
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	163
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	86	87½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86¾	87¾
Long Island Traction	6¾	7
Lorillard Company pf.	118	120½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	152	155½
Manhattan Trust Company	118	124
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	74	77
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	108	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104¼	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mechanics' National Bank stock	178	186
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	48½	53
M

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge holders of junior securities, including stock, to deposit the same **before March 15th next** with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

Oregon Short Line
and
Utah Northern Railway Co.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST

5 PER CENT. BONDS.

The committee hereby announces that the time having expired within which bonds may be deposited without penalty, it will at the present receive deposits upon payment of a penalty of $5, a bond which will later be increased to $10.

The committee, in conjunction with the Amsterdam committee, now represents more than six millions of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Bonds may be deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company in Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company in New-York.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders of the Company, in co-operation with the London Committee, consisting of Mr. Alexander Brown of Brown, Shipley & Co., Chairman; Mr. Henry Parkman Sturgis, Director of the London and Westminster Bank; Mr. N. J. de Lamy Meyer of Blake, Boissevain & Co.; Mr. C. Sligo de Pothonier of the Investment Trust Corporation, and Mr. William Vivian of Vivian, Gray & Co. of London.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING.

WILLIAM E. GLYN, Secretary.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

New-York, March 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee under a mortgage given to secure the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of THE FORT SMITH AND VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY, (guaranteed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company,) will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Monday, April 1, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount of the Sinking Fund at that time will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1895. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1, 1895, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO. Equipment 5 Per Cent Mtge. Bonds.
DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-one thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars, ($41,218.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 15th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GREENWICH BANK
of the City of New-York, on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$666,417.52
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		27,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		124,757.47
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		16,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		469,068.75
Specie, as per schedule		137,406.40
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.		74,816.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		630,018.52
Current expenses		8,186.86
Total		$1,526,661.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$19,688.34	
Exchange	166.62	
Other profits	168,000.72	
		187,855.68
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,043,509.62	
Certified checks	10,587.90	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,889.85	
		1,061,987.37
Due savings banks		76,818.47
Total		$1,526,661.52

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
JOHN S. McLEAN, President, and WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of March, 1895, before me.
WILLIAM J. BARR,
Notary Public, (125,) New-York County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, March 5, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,893,750.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		17.52
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		90,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		444,800.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		71,551.72
Stocks, securities, &c.		462,071.77
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		563,535.94
Due from State banks and bankers		35,853.02
Checks and other cash items		3,765.78
Exchanges for Clearing House		611,259.65
Notes of other national banks		12,150.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		242.20
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$147,090.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,139,905.00	
U. S. certificates of deposits for legal tenders	410,000.00	
		1,696,995.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		$4,050.00
Total		$7,940,643.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		66,261.20
National bank notes outstanding		49,950.00
Due to other national banks	$3,236,333.55	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,643,922.17	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,779,977.89	
Demand certificates of deposit	105,326.91	
Certified checks	205,564.53	
Cashier's checks outstanding	163,306.87	
United States deposits	40,000.00	
		7,174,431.02
Total		$7,940,643.12

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1895. ARTHUR M. SILLIKER, Notary Public, City and Co. of N. Y.

Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
DANIEL O'DAY,
STEWART G. NELSON,
} Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
STATE BANK
on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$485,210.77
Due from other banks		68,425.90
Banking house		36,500.00
Other real estate		60,140.60
Bonds and mortgages		24,800.00
Stocks and bonds		102,187.50
Cash on hand and exchanges for Clearing House		123,634.23
Current expenses		5,251.31
Furniture and fixtures		4,031.12
		$910,190.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		9,700.00
Undivided profits		21,888.62
Deposits subject to check	$766,479.36	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,500.00	
Certified checks outstanding	8,073.71	
Cashier's checks outstanding	548.74	
		778,601.81
		$910,190.43

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
OSCAR L. RICHARD, President, and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location named and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

OSCAR L. RICHARD, President.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 7th day of March, 1895, before me.
WM. B. ROTH,
Notary Public, No. 50, N. Y. County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, March 5th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,668,667.66
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		8,048.94
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		450,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		35,300.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		168,200.00
Furniture and fixtures		2,675.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		32,500.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		248,074.25
Due from State banks and bankers		55,857.72
Checks and other cash items		2,931.94
Exchanges for Clearing House		298,565.99
Notes of other national banks		4,000.00
Nickels and cents		717.70
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$98,193.85	
Legal-tender notes	630,196.00	
		728,389.85
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		17,430.00
Total		$4,721,419.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		42,051.53
National bank notes outstanding		402,180.00
Dividends unpaid		386.00
Deposits:		
National banks	$443,775.71	
State banks and bankers	527,263.47	
Individual	2,075,040.76	
Demand certificates	140,789.38	
Certified checks	55,271.95	
Cashier's checks	34,069.25	
		3,276,801.52
Total		$4,721,419.05

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, D. ABRAHAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. ABRAHAMS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1895.
EDWIN F. COREY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
ISAAC ROSENWALD,
HENRY P. BOOTH,
R. A. C. SMITH,
} Directors.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, March 8, 1895.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of the company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 18th day of April next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,461,060.37
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		19,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		424,859.76
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		679,409.75
Specie, as per schedule		419,285.15
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.		112,078.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$295,104.97	
Other items, carried as cash, as per schedule	5,628.79	
		300,733.76
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Taxes paid	$18,691.98	
Current expenses	23,126.71	
		41,818.69
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	5,000.00	5,000.00
		$4,483,935.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$12,756.40	
Interest	31,833.59	
Other profits	60,758.55	
		105,348.54
Due Depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	2,337,592.38	
Demand certificates of deposit	207,200.91	
Certified checks	197,098.81	
Cashier's checks outstanding	37,279.07	
		2,779,171.17
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	289,620.48	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	49,387.07	
		339,007.55
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	10,408.22	10,408.22
		$4,483,935.48

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at the New-York Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the seventh day of March, 1895, before me,
H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County,
Ctf. filed in New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,680,709.45
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		200,400.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		3,089.05
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		163,891.81
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$300,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	2,521.40	
		302,521.40
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		194,017.77
Specie, as per schedule		154,188.32
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.		568,733.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,564,423.37	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	9,669.93	
		3,574,093.30
Current expenses		17,895.19
Suspense account		1,093.00
		$7,869,539.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$6,944.48	
Exchange	885.15	
Interest	38,376.50	
Other profits	174,446.31	
		220,152.44
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,532,338.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,476.00	
Certified checks	3,465,731.33	
		6,002,545.94
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$113,525.13	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	33,192.78	
		146,717.91
Unpaid dividends		123.00
		$7,869,539.29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
RICHARD L. EDWARDS, President, and BEVERLEY C. DUER, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 33 William Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of March, 1895, before me.
HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
TWELFTH WARD BANK
of New-York City, on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$684,386.08
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		60,067.31
Overdrafts, as per schedule		704.96
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		122,630.08
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$217,040.88	
Other real estate, as per schedule	41,312.45	
		258,353.33
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		41,734.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		19,168.05
Specie, as per schedule		23,263.42
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.		57,870.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$70,017.09	
Other items, carried as cash, as per schedule	6,563.20	
		76,580.29
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		56.28
		$1,344,813.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		60,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$35,405.62	
Interest	18,790.25	
		54,195.87
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	977,525.79	
Demand certificates of deposit	13,891.19	
Certified checks	34,545.16	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,218.96	
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	1,436.83	
		1,030,617.93
		$1,344,813.80

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
EDWARD P. STEERS, President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier, of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at the corner of Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

EDWARD P. STEERS, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of March, 1895, before me,
THOS. C. CRAWFORD,
Notary Public,
N. Y. Co.

FIFTH AV. TRANSPORTATION CO.
Stockholders desiring to protect their interest in the proceedings now pending are requested to confer with or send their address without delay to
ARNOLD, LEO & CO., 30 Broad St.

Financial.

CHEQUES

OF THE CHEQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office,
New-York, March 2, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on its preferred and common stock, payable from the earnings and profits of the CITY LINE, at this office, on the first day of April next.

The transfer book, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. March 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
New-York, March 7, 1895.

The Board of Directors of The American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends payable April 2, 1895, free of Income Tax:

On that portion of the Preferred stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends 1¾ per cent.

On the Common stock a dividend of 3 per cent.

The transfer books will close on March 14 at three o'clock, and be reopened on April 3.

JNO. E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
85 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD MARION STREET MATERNITY HOSPITAL will be held on THURSDAY, March 14, 1895, at 139 2d Av., New-York City, at 4 o'clock P. M.

J. F. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

New-York, March 6, 1895.

CHARGES AGAINST TWO POLICEMEN

Patrolman Nicholas Accused of Being Drunk and Off Post—Sergt. Moynihan's Alleged Neglect of Duty.

At the executive session of the Police Commissioners on Tuesday Sergt. Daniel C. Moynihan of the High Bridge squad was transferred to the Fifth Street Station.

The action of the board was kept secret at the time, but it became known yesterday that serious charges had been made against Moynihan and Mounted Patrolman Conrad J. Nicholas. The Sergeant's alleged neglect of duty and a controversy with Roundsman George F. Back of the High Bridge squad led to his transfer from the precinct on the recommendation of Superintendent Byrnes.

Inspector McAvoy, who had charge of the Third District during the illness of Inspector Conlin, ordered charges made against Sergt. Moynihan and Patrolman Nicholas. The latter is accused of drunkenness by Roundsman Back. The facts in the matter, as learned at Healquarters yesterday, are that at 3 o'clock on the morning of March 1, Roundsman Back could not find Policeman Nicholas on his post. He blew his whistle several times, but received no response. Finally a citizen approached him and said: "You can't find that policeman. I've licked him."

Roundsman Back met Nicholas a short time afterward, and according to the Roundsman's story, Nicholas was so drunk that he could scarcely sit on his horse. He had a gash on his forehead which bled profusely, and his face was covered with blood.

The Roundsman ordered Nicholas to dismount. The officer refused to do so, and Back pulled him off the horse. Nicholas resisted, and assaulted the Roundsman. In self-defense the Roundsman struck Nicholas, knocking him down.

Roundsman Back took Nicholas into the High Bridge Station at 3:45 A. M., with two citizens, Morris Lane and Bernard Mackell. The citizens were prisoners, and it was said that they had been in a fight with Nicholas.

When Nicholas was brought before Sergt. Moynihan he was in a cardigan jacket. His uniform coat and his shield attached were missing. Roundsman Back charged Nicholas with being drunk and unfit for duty. He explained all the circumstances to the Sergeant, who discharged the two prisoners and ordered Patrolman Nicholas back to duty, without having his condition examined into by a police surgeon. In consequence of his action, charges were lodged against him for failing to send for a police surgeon to examine Nicholas, as required by the rules. The Sergeant also failed to enter the names of the two prisoners on the station-house blotter or on the morning returns to the Superintendent. For this neglect charges have also been made, and additional charges were preferred against him for ordering and allowing Patrolman Nicholas to go back to duty without proper uniform.

Roundsman Back has preferred charges against Nicholas for being drunk. The Roundsman will also be a witness against the Sergeant.

Moynihan says that he examined Nicholas and found that he was sober. He discharged the prisoners because there was no complaint against them. Roundsman Back contradicts the Sergeant, and says that Nicholas was very much intoxicated.

The case will be fully investigated at Headquarters next trial day.

FUNERAL OF MRS. JOHN WARREN

Old Friends the Pall Bearers—Interment at St. Mark's.

The funeral of Mrs. John Warren, daughter of the late Philip Church of Belvidere, Allegany County, N. Y., took place at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, yesterday. Services were conducted by the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of the church.

The pall bearers were Judge Charles A. Peabody, Benjamin D. Silliman, Gen. George S. Green, John Treat Irving, Prof. Oliver P. Hubbard, William Emmit, Chandler Robbins, and John Schuyler. Five of the pall bearers were over eighty years old. They were. Gen. Green, the oldest living graduate of West Point, who walked with a tread as firm as a young man, although ninety-six years old; Mr. Silliman, who was a groomsman at Mrs. Warren's wedding; Judge Peabody, Mr. Irving, and Prof. Hubbard.

Among those present at the church were Mrs. Edward Delafield, Mr. Philip Schuyler, Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, Mrs. Howard Townsend, the Misses Hamilton, Miss Hoffman, Col. and Mrs. Robert V. McKim, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morris Pryor, and Mrs. Herman Camman.

The interment took place in the family vault at St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Eighth Street.

Richard C. Baker Excise Inspector.

Richard C. Baker, a real estate dealer at Eighty-sixth Street, near Park Avenue, was yesterday afternoon appointed Inspector in the Excise Board. The salary is $1,200.

Mr. Baker is a Brookfield Republican and prominent in the Twenty-first Assembly District political affairs.

OBJECT TO MR. HENSCHEL

Opposition to His Reappointment as a School Trustee.

POLITICS IN THE TENTH WARD BOARD

Tammany Influences Have Often Controlled Its Decisions to the Injury of the School System.

The necessity of the speedy passage by the Legislature of the bill providing for a reorganization of the public school system in this city which is supported by the Committee of Seventy is well illustrated by the condition of affairs which prevails in the Tenth Ward.

There is a dispute among the members of the Board of Education as to the fitness and merits of Henry Henschel and James B. Reynolds for the position of School Trustee for that ward, and the matter will be discussed soon at a special meeting of the Committee on School Trustees.

During a debate on the subject at the board meeting on Wednesday afternoon, it was openly charged by Commissioner Charles B. Hubbell that Mr. Henschel was guided by political considerations in almost every official action during the year he had served as a School Trustee; that he was a subservient tool for a Tammany leader, and openly boasted of it, and that, besides all this, he was illiterate and totally unfitted for such a position.

Mr. Reynolds, on the contrary, said Mr. Hubbell, was a graduate of Yale College, a linguist, Superintendent of the University Settlement Building, at 26 Delancey Street, and a devoted charity worker in that neighborhood.

When it was decided to refer the matter back to the committee for further investigation, Mr. Hubbell withdrew Mr. Reynolds's name from the contest. This left Mr. Henschel as the only candidate for the position which is made vacant by the expiration of his term.

Mr. Henschel came to this city when an infant with his parents. He attended the Ludlow Street school, and after graduation he became a painter. He owns a small establishment at 121 Hester Street, almost opposite Grammar School No. 7. His five children are pupils in that school.

Mr. Henschel was appointed as a School Trustee in 1893 to succeed Dr. Henry Kopf, who had moved from the ward, and he remained in office until Jan. 1, when the full term expired. He is now a candidate for reappointment for the full term of five years.

The present members of the Board of Trustees for the ward are Dr. Louis Haupt of 63 Rivington Street, whose term will expire on Jan. 1, 1896; Charles B. Stover of 146 Forsyth Street, whose term will expire in 1897; Patrick Carroll of 84 Orchard Street, whose term will expire in 1898, and John Hogan of 38 Chrystie Street, whose term will expire in 1899. If Mr. Henschel is reappointed his term will expire in 1900.

Dr. Haupt is a young man and a practicing physician. He is called an excellent Trustee.

Mr. Stover is also a young man, and has a reputation as an upright and conscientious Trustee. With Dr. Haupt he has tried to conduct the schools in the Tenth Ward for the best interests of the pupils and teachers. But they have been opposed at all points by the three other Trustees, who care more for politics than education.

Patrick Carroll is a bosom friend of Barney Rourke, and seems determined to manage the schools in the ward in the interests of Tammany Hall. He is a shining light in the Comanche Club. He is fairly-well educated and is about fifty-five years old. He owns a grocery at 203 Grand Street.

John Hogan is a retired butcher, and has little education. He is about sixty-five years old, a Tammany man, and a crony of Mr. Carroll.

Mr. Henschel has been charged with being an obedient follower of Mr. Carroll, so that Carroll has been able to control the Board of Trustees ever since Mr. Henschel became a member. If Mr. Henschel is not reappointed Mr. Carroll's power will be gone, Tammany will lose control of the Tenth Ward schools, and there will be a chance for reform.

This would mean a serious loss of Tammany patronage in that ward, for the Trustees control five schools. They are Grammar School No. 7, with 76 teachers and 3,300 pupils; Grammar School No. 20, with 54 teachers and 2,000 pupils; Grammar School No. 42, with 50 teachers and 1,500 pupils; Grammar School No. 75, with 38 teachers and 2,000 pupils, and Primary School No. 1, with 32 teachers and 1,000 pupils, a total of 250 teachers and 10,000 pupils.

Naturally the Tammany members of the Board of Education do not want such a prize to slip from their organization, and, therefore, they are making a strong fight for the appointment of Mr. Henschel.

With such a splendid political field to work, the three Tammany Trustees of the ward, it is charged, have not failed to take advantage of every chance to advance their favorites, even at the risk of injuring the public school service. An instance in point may be cited.

In Grammar School No. 7, last September, the position of Assistant General Superintendent of the Boys' Department was vacant, and Principal J. Frank Wright recommended Miss Lucy A. Donahue for the place. Miss Donahue had been twenty years in the public schools, and was thoroughly familiar with every detail of the system. Principal Wright needed an assistant in whom he could confide, and whom he could trust implicitly, and he knew Miss Donahue to be such a person. He wrote a letter to four members of the Board of Trustees, urging Miss Donahue's selection, and reminded them that such appointments were usually made in accordance with the wishes of the Principal. But he neglected to send a letter to Patrick Carroll, nor did he call upon him in reference to the matter. The Trustees gave him every reason to believe that they would appoint Miss Donohue, but instead of doing so they appointed Miss Fannie Cafferata.

Trustees Haupt and Stoner were the only Trustees who voted for Miss Donahue. Messrs. Carroll, Hogan, and Henschel voted for Miss Cafferata, because, they explained, they thought she was better qualified than Miss Donahue for the position.

Miss Cafferata was Mr. Carroll's candidate, and therefore his two political associates, it is said, voted for her.

Charles A. Ricker, Second Assistant Superintendent of Grammar School No. 93, had an experience with Mr. Carroll and his Tammany associates several years ago. Mr. Ricker had just been graduated from Amherst College, and was a candidate for a vacant place in Grammar School No.

SWORE RUDDEN CUT HER

Supposed He Mistook Mrs. Tuttle for His Mother-in-Law.

HAD NO SUCH RELATIVE, HE SAYS

In This Statement He Was Supported by Witnesses—However, He Was Convicted and May Be Heavily Sentenced.

Thomas Rudden is either a most remarkable liar or else one of the most unfortunate young men that ever got into trouble innocently in a big city.

Out in Mineola, L. I., where he has lived all his life on a farm, Rudden is looked upon as a victim of circumstantial evidence and an unscrupulous police force.

The young farmer, after a trial lasting all day, was yesterday convicted in the Court of General Sessions of assault in the first degree, for which he may get a sentence of ten years in State prison.

He was accused of having slashed the throat of Mrs. Margaret Tuttle of 422 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street with a caseknife. The prosecution did not pretend that he had cut Mrs. Tuttle because he had any grudge against her. They say he mistook her for his mother-in-law, against whom he did have a grudge, and right at that point the most remarkable circumstance in the case arises, for Rudden protests strongly that he has no mother-in-law, never had one, and couldn't possibly have one, because he has never been married.

In this statement he was borne out by half a dozen neighbors, all respectable men, who were called as witnesses, nor could the State produce any proof that Rudden had a mother-in-law.

According to Mrs. Tuttle's story, as related upon the witness stand, she was coming up Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets, on the night of Jan. 25, when some one suddenly seized her, clutched her by the hair, and, drawing her head down against her shoulders, drew a keen-edged knife three times across her throat, partially severing the windpipe. Then as suddenly as the man had seized her, she was released, and her assailant made good his escape. She was picked up by the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and removed to the Manhattan Hospital, where, for two weeks she hovered between life and death.

In the meantime, acting under orders of Capt. Thompson, the police arrested Thomas Delahenty of 461 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, whom Mrs. Tuttle in the hospital identified as her assailant. Subsequently it was discovered she was not in her proper mind at the time of the identification. When she recovered her mental balance fully she could not identify Delahenty, and he was released.

The police had also arrested Rudden, and Mrs. Tuttle identified him as the man who had cut her.

Police Capt. Thompson told of Rudden's arrest, and said that the young farmer had confessed in the station house.

"He said to me," declared Capt. Thompson, "that he had attacked Mrs. Tuttle thinking it was his mother-in-law. He stopped as soon as he saw it was not the 'old woman.' Rudden said: 'If it had been the old woman I would have cut her head off.'"

Police Sergeant Woodward corroborated the Captain. On cross-examination both policemen admitted that the Captain handled Rudden pretty roughly, but the Captain said he only did this in order to compel the prisoner to tell the truth.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks, who conducted the prosecution, closed his case with the testimony of Mrs. Peter W. Green, who swore she had witnessed the assault, and identified Rudden as the man.

Then the defendant took the stand and told his story in an apparently honest and straightforward way, denying, to the evident amazement of Mr. Weeks and Capt. Thompson, that he ever had a mother-in-law, or that he had ever been married, under the common law or otherwise.

"I came to New-York on Jan. 25," said Rudden, "to visit Central Park. Afterward I got on the Ninth Avenue elevated, taking an up-town train by mistake. At One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street I got off and wandered about that section of the city, in which I was a complete stranger. I was standing on what I now know to be Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, when I heard a woman scream. Afterward I found a clasp knife on the sidewalk. It was covered with blood, which got all over my hand, and I threw the knife away, and wiped the blood off my hand with my handkerchief. Then I went to the station house to tell what I knew about the case, and there I was placed under arrest."

"Did you know Mrs. Tuttle at all or have any grievance against her?" asked the defendant's counsel.

"I never saw her in my life until I was taken before her by the police for identification."

"Did you make the confession testified to here by Capt. Thompson?"

"How could I say such a thing when I never had a mother-in-law!"

In conclusion Rudden said that when he called at the police station the Captain seized him by the coat collar in a rough manner, and exclaimed:

"If you don't tell me the exact truth, and why you cut this woman, I'll knock your head off."

The Captain otherwise intimidated him declared Rudden, and got him so excited that he could not be positive what he said while in the station.

Following the defendant, came the Long Island neighbors of Rudden. They all told of his good character. They had never heard of his getting in a quarrel, and swore that his reputation for peace and quietness in that section was of the best. None of them had ever heard of him even drinking, and, in short, they said he was one of the most reputable young men of Mineola. They were satisfied his story of his connection with the affair was substantially true, and they were positive he had no mother-in-law.

The jury, after being out for a couple of hours, returned a verdict of guilty of assault in the first degree, with a strong recommendation to mercy "on account of the prisoner's previous good character."

MARSHAL BERNHARDT'S PLIGHT.

Wiegele Divorce Case Comes Up Again, and Again Bernhardt Loses.

Deputy United States Marshal Bernhardt doesn't think as much of reopening divorce cases as he once did.

Recently he was named as co-respondent in a divorce suit brought by Henry M. Wiegele against Genofeva Wiegele. There was no defense, and Judge Dugro, who heard the case in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, announced his intention of signing a decree in the husband's favor.

Later there came to be heard before Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, a motion in a suit for $25,000 damages brought against Bernhardt by Wiegele for the alleged alienation of Mrs. Wiegele's affections. During the argument it was asserted that Wiegele had sanctioned the Deputy Marshal's friendship for Mrs. Wiegele, knowing there was nothing improper in it, and that the husband, furthermore, had accepted gifts of money and jewelry from Bernhardt.

Judge Pryor thereupon advised that an application be made to Judge Dugro for the reopening of the divorce suit. Judge Dugro reopened the case and ordered a new trial, which was concluded yesterday, leaving the Deputy Marshal in a much worse position than before.

One of the witnesses called by the husband, Mrs. Katherine Illig, said that she had tried to get Mrs. Frank, Bernhardt's mother-in-law, to come to court, but the old lady told her that, while she should like to do so, she did not dare.

"What did she say?"

"She said that she was afraid to testify, as Bernhardt had said he would pitch her out of the window if she said anything against him."

When the testimony was all in, Judge Dugro said:

"I don't see any reason for opening the divorce case again, and the decree in favor of Wiegele will stand."

Bernhardt said he was very much surprised at the result, and added, in an indignant tone:

"Wiegele is a bad man. I paid him $2,180 to go away to Europe and let his wife alone, and back he comes in two months and wants more money to go away again. When I did not pay him any more he began suing me."

SUES THE SHERIFF'S AUCTIONEER

Dettman, a Printer Declares, Owed Him a Bill Amounting to $36.

Frederick O. Dettmann, who is one of the members of Sheriff Tamsen's firm of auctioneers, allowed a judgment to be taken against him before Civil Justice George F. Roesch in the Fourth District Court yesterday for $38.50.

Dettmann was a candidate for member of the Assembly in the Twenty-sixth District last election, and A. C. Dunn was the candidate for Alderman in the same district. A short time prior to the election, Dettmann went to the printing office of Celia Rubens, at 282 Bowery, and ordered 30,000 pasters for himself, and the same number for the Aldermanic candidate. When he called for the pasters he said that he did not have sufficient cash to meet the bill, but promised, it is said, to pay the next day, marked the bill $36, O. K., and signed his name to it.

The money was not paid, and the collector for Rubens called upon Mr. Dunn, but he refused to pay any portion of the bill, saying that Dettmann was indebted to him for money. After Dettmann succeeded in becoming a member of the firm of auctioneers to the Sheriff, another attempt was made to collect the bill, but without success. Rubens therefore took out a summons for the amount of the bill in the Fourth District Court, and the case was called for trial yesterday. Dettmann failed to appear. Justice Roesch granted the judgment asked for, with costs.

SUES THE STEAMSHIP LINE.

George Barker Says His Health Was Injured Coming from Europe.

George Barker appeared as plaintiff yesterday in a peculiar suit for $25,000 damages against the Cunard Steamship Company. The action is a trial before Judge Beekman and a jury in the Supreme Court. Barker, who was on the stand all day, said that he was a second-class passenger on the steamship Gallia, from Liverpool to this city, on Sept. 24, 1890.

The voyage lasted about ten days, and when five days out Barker swore he found his berth uncomfortable on account of water leaking in from the porthole. The leakage became so constant, he declared, that his berth was wet all the time. He asked for other quarters, but was informed that there were no other berths that could be furnished him.

The result was that he contracted pneumonia, he said, and his lungs have been weak ever since, and his general health very poor.

Several mornings, the witness said, he awoke and found the bedclothes saturated with sea water. He complained to the officers of the vessel, but without effect. He testified that before that voyage he weighed about 143 pounds, and since then his weight has been about 125 pounds.

W. M. Ivins is counsel for the company. Abraham Grube and Franklin Purle represent the plaintiff's side of the case, which will be concluded to-day.

MR. VAUGHAN WAS EXCUSED.

Not to Serve as a Juror—His Views Respecting Oaths.

Henry W. Vaughan, who declined to sit as a juror in the Court of General Sessions on Wednesday, because it is set down in the first verse of the seventh chapter of St. Matthew, "Judge not that ye be not judged," was yesterday excused for the March term by Recorder Goff.

He had a long talk with the Recorder, in the latter's chambers, in the morning, and dwelt at length upon his views of human and divine justice.

Mr. Vaughan said that after the utter disregard he has seen paid to the sanctity of an oath by the many witnesses examined in court he would not now believe any one testifying under oath, and would, therefore, not be competent to discriminate between witnesses and give evidence the proper weight. It was not that he wanted to escape jury duty, he explained. He informed the Recorder that he was willing to come each morning at 10:30, and remain until 5 during the entire March term, and that he would not ask the county to pay him for his time.

The Recorder finally decided that Vaughan was not in a proper frame of mind to try cases and give defendants their proper deserts, and discharged him.

BARBARA SURRENDERED HERSELF

She Had Been Charged with Kidnapping Mrs. Winterfield's Child.

Barbara Krill, after a very nice trip to Chicago, enjoying sights and comforts vouchsafed to few fifteen-year-old nurse girls, surrendered herself yesterday at the District Attorney's office. Barbara was indicted by the February Grand Jury for kidnapping, on the complaint of Mrs. Hattie Winterfield.

A suit for divorce has been brought against Mrs. Winterfield by William Winterfield. Pending the issue of the suit, the custody of the two-year-old son of the couple was given to the husband, and he turned the child over to the care of Barbara. Under instructions from her employer, the girl took the child to Chicago, and while she was out there Mrs. Winterfield secured the indictment.

Barbara was arrested under this indictment in Chicago, but Gov. Altgeld refused to honor the requisition papers, and the girl was discharged. She returned to New-York at once, and yesterday appeared before Judge Fitzgerald, accompanied by Abraham Levy, who had been retained by Mr. Winterfield to defend the nurse. After explanations all around, Barbara was paroled in Mr. Levy's custody.

Commissioners' Appeal Dismissed.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the appeal of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments from the order made in December last adjudging them guilty of contempt of court for having neglected to file their returns to the writs of certiorari which were obtained in July last by the children of Jay Gould to review the assessments placed upon their individual property and that of the estate of their father for the purposes of taxation for the year 1894.

Want Their Accounts Passed Upon.

James A. Roosevelt and James K. Gracie, as trustees under the will of Theodore Roosevelt, have brought an action in the Supreme Court for an accounting of their trust, and an adjudication by the court in respect to the capital of the trust and the income that has accumulated, and to have their accounts passed upon by the court.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court has appointed Latham G. Reed guardian of Alice Lee Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and other infants, who have an interest in the estate.

Examining Her Father's Accounts.

Mrs. Hetty Green spends a great deal of her time nowadays in the County Court House searching in the different offices for records of old proceedings concerning the estate of her father, Edward M. Robinson, which is the subject of hearing before Henry H. Anderson as referee.

She was in the record room of the Surrogate's office yesterday afternoon, and had the clerk, Louis H. Muller, get from the files many of the old accounts of the estate of her father, which she carefully examined.

Says His Wife Is Insane.

Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday appointed Alfred Wagstaff, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, guardian ad litem for Mrs. Martha J. Tripp in an action her husband, James Tripp, has brought for an annulment of his marriage. Tripp says that at the time he married his wife, Jan. 2, 1875, she was insane, and has been of unsound mind ever since. Mrs. Tripp is now confined in the asylum for the insane on Blackwell's Island.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 4, Original—The United States, complainant, vs. The State of Texas.—Reassigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term.

Nos. 115 and 116—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Samuel McCutcheon and Joseph R. Graham et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of J. Hubley Ashton for the appellant.

No. 831—The Last Chance Mining Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Tyler Mining Company.—Argument continued by Arthur Brown and J. R. McBride for the defendant in error, and concluded by C. S. Voorhees for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 770—Lewis C. Statler, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argued by Thomas B. Alcorn for the plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

Nos. 893, 894, and 915—Charles Pollock, appellant, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al., Lewis H. Hyde, appellant, vs. The Continental Trust Company of the City of New-York et al., John G. Moore, appellant, vs. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—Argument commenced by William D. Guthrie for appellants in Nos. 893 and 894.

The day call for Friday, March 8, will be as follows:

Nos. 893, 894, 915, 842, 192, 193, 140, 197, 58, 822.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

104—Hendricks vs. Gonzalez. 107—Harris vs. Steamship Nutmeg State. 108—Tracey vs. Steamship Nutmeg State and Steamship Monitor. 109—Merritt vs. Steamship Wandrahon. 110—Starace vs. Steamship Hindoustan. 114—Troy Laundry Machinery Company vs. Rees. 115—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Steamship Princeton. 116—Thompson vs. Jennings. 117—United States vs. Cutaia & Gandolfi. 118—Workman vs. The Mayor, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

7—Illinois Steel Company vs. Kilmer Manufacturing Company. 3—Ferris vs. Bachelier.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Court opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned Cases.—1—Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company. 2—Fletcher vs. Deen. 3—Chappell vs. Crimora Manganese Company. 4—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company vs. Haberman Manufacturing Company. 5—Drummond vs. Riverside Bridge Iron Works. 6—Kempton vs. Staff.

Cases Noticed.—7—Steinert vs. Musical Courier Company. 8—Keasbey & Mattison Company vs. E. L. Patch Company. 9—Everett vs. Haulenbeck. 10—Coudert vs. The United States. 11—Davis Provision Company vs. Fowler.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

53—Dininny vs. Myers. 77—United States vs. Ferryboat Fanwood. 78—Insurance Company of North America vs. Steamship Lampasas. 80—Elme vs. New-York and Bermudez Company. 81—Salisbury vs. 70,000 feet lumber. 82—Everson vs. Steamship Moringen. 83—Dennin vs. Bang. 84—Fox vs. same. 87—Appleton vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company. 88—Chapman Derrick and Wreck Company vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 91—Actis Antonio Lambrana vs. Howes. 105—Mecke vs. Steamship A. Lambrana. 64—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamship El Dorado and Tug Florence. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. Schooner W. S. Jordan.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

People, &c., vs. Charles F. Wilson, appellant.—Argued by Harrison Hoyt for appellant, Benjamin J. Shove for respondents.

Therese Murphy, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. Frank K. Hays and another.—Argued by G. Washburne Smith for appellant, Charles C. Nadal for respondents.

In the matter of the assignment of Arthur E. Bateman to John A. Garver for the benefit of creditors, Lewis Chepham, claimant, appellant.—Argued by William H. Stanton for appellant, Matthew Hale for respondent.

The day calendar for Friday is Nos. 129, 141, 33, 22, 73, 96, 159, 152.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Follett, J.J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

29—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 19—Matter of Dixon. 38—Weston vs. Goodrich. 21—Matter of Brewster. 39—Stokes vs. Stokes. 40—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—National Pipe Bending Company vs. Fisher. 2—Glover vs. Pirola. 3—Hubbard vs. Sirrine.

Class IV.—4—Logan vs. Shea. 5—King vs. Publishers' Commercial Union.

Class VI.—6—Bohem vs. Shea.

Class VII.—7—Smith vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 8—Zeigler vs. Bonwell.

Class VIII.—9—Ramelsfelder vs. Stwenton. 10—United States Vinegar Company vs. Faehrenbach. 11—Smith vs. Tilden. 12—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Denner. 13—Weir vs. Sullivan. 14—McGinley vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 15—Tone vs. Fuller. 16—Rich vs. King. 17—Allen vs. Allen. 18—Schindler vs. Tamsen. 19—Blair vs. Blair. 20—Mellen vs. Mellen. 21—Freund vs. Neuwitter. 22—Falvey vs. Quinn. 23—Aubert vs. National Suspender Company. 24—Maclay vs. Robinson. 25—Eldridge vs. Eldridge. 26—Platte vs. Platte. 27—Hill's Union Brewing Company vs. Beck. 28—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 29—Hennessy vs. Ross. 30—Dune vs. Russell. 31—McKenna vs. Weston. 32—Matter of Schneider. 33—Smith vs. Pelletier. 34—Mott vs. Mott.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Law and Fact.—2049—Wilson vs. Woodward. 2097—Stedman vs. Gerlach. 766—Reilly vs. Frieman. 450—George C. Flint Company vs. Phelps. 1882—Harding vs. Elliott. 1611—Hamerdrash vs. Congregation Poland. 2041—McDonnell vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 2117—Hall vs. Ocean and Seneca Consolidated Mining Company. 1346—Kaufmann vs. Baumgarten. 2199—Well vs. Seal. 2200—Christie vs. Progressive Painters' Benevolent Union No. 1. 2202—Jump vs. Jump. 2205—Congdon vs. Butler. 2207—Fifth Avenue Bank vs. August. 2209—Rau vs. Bernhold. 2210—Earle vs. Gorham Manufacturing Company. 2211—Ford vs. Werner. 2212—Park & Tilford vs. Walker. 2213—Crosby vs. Workingmans' Co-operative Association. 2214—Koblenzer vs. Rosendorf. 2215—Sherlin vs. Sherlin. 2217—Lyons vs. Lerche. 2218—Reilly vs. Kelly. 2219—de Tenoulave vs. Kinlay. 2220—Hendricks vs. Wood. 2220¼—Litt vs. Frankel. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 2222—Continental National Bank vs. Sandford. 2223—Wallace vs. Toohey. 2226—Gilsey vs. Ingersoll. 2227—Fera vs. Taylor. 2228—Emery vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2229—Harriman vs. same. 2230—Matthews vs. same. 2231—Stonhill vs. Alfke. 2232—Pulverizer Company vs. Bordman. 2233—Weeks vs. Dadirrian. 2234—Standard Elevator Company vs. Heifer. 2240—Kursheedt vs. Gossett. 2241—Chapman vs. Mingley. 2242—Wolff vs. Rothschild. 2245—Kenny vs. Monahan. 2249—Kapff vs. Bernhold. 2252—Naething vs. Johnson. 2253—Newman vs. Finelite. 2256—Falk vs. Tobey. 2257—Hendricks vs. Ketcham. 2259—Whitelegge vs. Whitelegge. 2259½—Gardner vs. Gardner. 2260—Federgreen vs. Blauner. 2260½—Standard Elevator Company vs. Hester. 2261—Haslin vs. Menge. 2264—Mayo vs. Alexander. 2265—Electro Silicon Company vs. Moran. 2266—Wrieth vs. Wrieth. 2276—Jordan vs. Valentine. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 87—American Strawboard Company vs. Cohn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned February term. Case on. No day calendar.

O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

384—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room, Common Pleas. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—5424—Seifert vs. Mulligan. 5020—Wallach vs. Crosby. 5887—Overlach vs. Behr. 5384—Whitehead vs. Pomeroy. 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same. 5781—Barrett, Luis & Co. vs. Jones. 5667—Patterson vs. Traun. 6026—O'Rourke vs. Hanchett. 6119—Westheimer vs. Feltman. 6180—Hudson River Ice Company vs. Lush. 5985—Harvey vs. Stover. 5986—Same vs. same.

Regular Day Calendar.—2905—Bridgman vs. Scott. 5092—Fox vs. Roberts. 2321—Gavigan vs. The Mayor, &c. 2392—Lawrence vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company. 3680—Scotti vs. Behrman. 139—Thompson vs. Goodspeed. 1743—Burgin vs. Fleming. 318—Stephenson vs. Equitable Gaslight Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

17—Kieley vs. Central Complete Combustion Manufacturing Company. 38b—Dibbler vs. Metcalf. 34—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 43—Henry vs. Agnostine. 46—Myers vs. Rosenback. 51a—Wallace vs. Kaempf. 58—De Forest vs. Viele. 64—Cary vs. Gay Brothers & Co.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1061—Landauer vs. Frischen. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Glidersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

158—Simon vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Mooney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Jenkins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 154—Barney vs. same. 155—Same vs. same. 280—Weill vs. same. 688—Kent vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 128—Stimmel vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 186—Lexow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 150—Pinkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 151—Sweeney vs. same. 130—Schroeder vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 146—Finelite vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

684—Gingrass vs. Gingrass. 534—Perkins vs. Heerdt. 670—Citron vs. Citron. 831—Hayes vs. Hayes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

942—Reiner vs. Jones. 964—Murphy vs. Hopper. 1008—Burbank vs. Manning. 735—Klein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1213—Linde vs. Dowle. 920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 862—Murphy vs. Davis.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1091—Long vs. Hartman. 714—Brennan vs. Carnigel. 1821—Dahlman vs. Schubart. 1058—Roberson vs. National Steamship Company. 1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 1610—United States Trust Company vs. O'Brien.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1030—Dobson vs. Herbert. 1431—Field vs. Inter-State Street Railway Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Catherine Duffy. 1015—Contested will of John George Ade at 3:30 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: William E. Dunn, Sylvester Aarons, Annie M. Spencer, Rhoda E. Cockran, Jacob Van Ostrand, Katharina Petri, Eliza Nicholson. At 2 P. M.: Joseph Lemaire, Elizabeth T. Wall, Gretchen Seebach, Dolz Frey, S. M. Barnes.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will.—1039—Jacob Neuvil or Newvil.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1391—Forbiscber vs. Clancy. 3415—Eppers, Smith & Wieman Company vs. Macy. 1373—Brenmer vs. Hallanan. 1429—Conway vs. Roller. 1433—Kepes vs. Fuchs. 680—Steindler vs. Sauer. 1306—Heyman vs. Smadbeck. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 1419—Robinson vs. Martin. 3433—Newmark vs. Macy. 1311—Spiegel vs. Wolf. 3075—Gunthast vs. Third Avenue Railroad.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1243—Bernstein vs. Hilpotsteiner. 1347—Goldstine vs. Rosenshine. 1176—Abegg vs. Skerry. 1155½—Hecht vs. Heerwagen. 1289—Rosendorf vs. Hunninghaus. 1290—Lesser vs. same. 1138—McKesson vs. Zipris. 244—Dorman vs. Rorignisky. 254—Goodman vs. New-York County Co-operative Fire Insurance Company. 980—Standing vs. Fuller. 559—Wendt vs. Degener. 1024—Ellis vs. Gilman. 1079—Boyd vs. Thomson. 451—Tim vs. Stein. 637—Huntington vs. Kimball. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1296—Stewart vs. Bunker. 2979—Hansen vs. Burt. 1032—Schultz vs. Swick. 1148—Rumpf vs. Perkins. 3648—Booth vs. Redfield. 1284—Nicoll vs. Premier Cycle Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1107—Serrell vs. Brady. 1271—Kelly vs. Woman's Hospital. 547—Davidson vs. Woodward. 1371—Schmidt vs. Eppers. 1125—Shearer vs. Lindsay. 287—Cohen vs. Schwartz. 1007—Falkenburg vs. Wallach. 1277—Warren vs. Dewitt. 981—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1264—Murray vs. Crimmins. 1187—Hillinger vs. Meyer. 219—Blanck vs. Spiess. 220—Herrmann vs. same. 1440—Specter vs. Colyer. 1441—Thommer vs. Jewellers' Tradesmen's Company. 1442—Nye vs. Wetmore. 1444—Kilpatrick vs. Brugold. 1445—Same vs. same. 1446—Kaufman vs. Levy. 1447—Zicree vs. Sulsberger. 1448—Zilch vs. Block. 1450—Lounsbury vs. Jewelers' Safety Fund Society. 1452—Meehan vs. Lyons. 1453—Beely vs. Talley. 1454—Mayer vs. Goodfellow. 1455—The I. Stiefel Company vs. Solomon. 1456—Holm vs. Marx. 1458—Seelig vs. Freist. 1459—Kolotkin vs. Kleinberg. 1460—Rosenthal vs. Kumisky.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3834—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Schlerion. 3873—Leonard vs. Girard. 3533—Jennings vs. Levinese. 3565—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Indelli. 2990—Haas vs. Tolk. 3551—Pell vs. Pan-American Company. 3155—Esberg Bachman Leaf Tobacco Company vs. Rosenstein. 3687—Lehman vs. Leich. 3606—Quackenbush vs. Aaronstamn. 3653—Negle vs. Moses. 3630—Welcke vs. Bushnell. 3199—Wright vs. Colgate.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—175—Bremner vs. Husson. 174—Friedman vs. Stichler. 177—Blake vs. Leonhausen. 178—Heidmann vs. Gottschalk. 179—Lowenstein vs. Cohen.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1460.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A.M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the people.

1—Salvatore Scarlato and Michelena Mascare. 2—James Cruikshank. 3—Henry Tannenbaum. 4—John Dunn. 5—Felicia Priore and James La Covets. 6—August Rute. 7—James Costello, George Thomas, Philip McGurk, Sam Tombock, George Murray, and Joseph O'Brien. 8—Joseph Soliski. 9—George Hurst. 10—Tony Mango. 11—George King, John Downs, James Otis, George E. Young, Daniel Sweeney, and Edward Sullivan.

Pleadings—1—Joseph Keipers, Jr. 2—Henry T. King. 3—Max Krause. 4—Michael Luddon. 5—Charles Baker. 6—Charles Miller. 7—John Bellman. 8—Amnco Falco. 9—Jacob Martin. 10—John Zumsteg. 11—James E. Carroll. 12—Charles Patchi. 13—Dine Hune. 14—Ah Dio.— 15—Tom Majedo. 16—Thomas Murphy. 17—Alphonse Shandley. 18—Jacob Greenberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the people.

1—Thomas F. Maher. 2—Tiny Wolf. 3—George Young, Joseph O'Connor, William Ewing, and Edward Butler. 4—Mary A. Fitzsimmons. 5—Mendal Bierman. 6—Antonio Romer. 7—Charles D. Ellia. 8—Matilio Richio. 9—David Collins. 10—John Meyers. 11—Wong Yin, Young Wey, Lee Sing, and Ling Joe. 12—Lorenzo Sinatro.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the people.

1—James A. Torrens. 2—Lebrecht Schmidt and Peter Rauschert. 3—John Jackman and Thomas Dwyer. 4—Allan Garfield. 5—George Moore. 6—Joseph Thompson and Charles Valenti. 7—Edward Evans. 8—Thomas Spriggins. 9—Rafaele Passerella. 10—Tony Strattos. 11—Frederick Schwarz. 12—Giovanni Ragone. 13—Morris Leffelholtz.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society vs. Anderson—Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. Morrow vs. O'Connor—Charles W. Dayton. Matter of De Forest—Rufus W. Peckham, Jr. Matter of Union Trust Company—Guy Van Amringe. Patterson vs. Knapp—Fisher A. Baker.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Leopold Weil vs. John Wolerstein—David J. Lees.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Andrew J. Connick vs. Edwin S. Camman—George S. Bonner.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J., Part II.—Stover, J.—Short Causes.—1384—Matter of Layton, &c. 1190—Plummer vs. Lewin. 1416—Woolsey vs. Manning. 1909—Miller Company vs. Fox. 1999—Hanson vs. Russell. 1107—Murphy vs. Wathan. 1611—Kingsland Land Company vs. Grening and another. 1613—Kingsland Land Company vs. Grening and others. Regular Calendar.—1865—Clark vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.—53—Application of Beer for writ of certiorari. 178—Corry Register Company vs. Chauncey Real Estate Company. (Stay) 189—Campbell vs. Friedlander. 193—McGee vs. Anglo-American Association. 194—Dietzel vs. Weber. (Stay) 32—McKay vs. McAdam, administrator. (Stay, 34—McGinley, administrator, vs. McAdam, administrator. (Stay) 67—Griffin and others. 77—Dadiwlan vs. Theodorlan. 80—Appleby vs. Pope and others. 89—Griffiny vs. Ketcham and others. 90—Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 91—Gregory vs. Alexander. 92—Baker vs. Baker. 93—Johnson vs. Ferris and others. 94—Phillips vs. Barse and others. 96—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick. 97—Newfier vs. Clauss, &c. 99—Irvine vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 100—Arvernam Company vs. Norton.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.—Short Cause calendar.

1950—Welz et al. vs. Volk. 1970—Nichols Gas Fixture Company vs. Russell, impleaded, &c. 1002—Brown vs. Bedford Bank. 2184—In the matetr of Sebastian Simon (incompetent person). 1885

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One of the Largest Recent Sales of City Lots.

THE LION PARK GROUNDS CUT INTO

Eighty-two Lots of the Bernheimer & Schmid Holdings Disposed of for $550,150—Details of Other Offerings.

The principal offering of real estate at auction yesterday was the largest sale of lots on Manhattan Island held in several years. The property offered was not very choice, and the chief public interest attaching to the sale is in the fact that, as a result, the picnic ground known as Lion Park, which has long been objectionable to property owners near by, will be wiped out.

There were offered eighty-two lots belonging to the estates of Bernheimer & Schmid, the old Lion Brewery owners. These lots include the block fronts on the east and west sides of Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, and also lots on both streets contiguous, those on the westerly side extending to the Astor holdings near Amsterdam Avenue. Many well-known builders and speculators were present at the sale, which was held in the Trinity Building Salesroom, at 111 Broadway. The property was sold in partition proceedings, and Controller Ashbel P. Fitch was present as counsel. Mr. Henry D. Macdona acted as referee and R. V. Harnett as auctioneer. The total obtained at the sale was $550,150, or an average of over $6,700 per lot.

The west front on Columbus Avenue sold as follows: Northerly corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25.5 by 100, W. R. Rose, $15,500; next, 25.2 by 100, William Rankin; next three, each same size, $8,800, $9,000, and $9,000, respectively, Heilner & Wolf; next, same size, $9,100, Adler & Herrman; southerly corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25.5 by 100, $18,500, Heilner & Wolf.

The east front on Columbus Avenue sold thus: Northerly corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, $13,800, William Rankin; next, 25.2 by 100, William Rankin, $9,500; next three, same size, Ottinger & Brother, $9,000, $9,150, and $9,300, respectively; next, same size, Cohen & Endel, $9,500; next, same size, William Rankin, $10,300; southerly corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25.5 by 100, William Rankin, $17,500.

Lots on south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, beginning next to southwest corner of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, went thus: Adler & Herrman, $7,100; Heilner & Wolf, $6,000; William Rankin, four at $5,100, $4,600, $4,700, and $4,400, respectively; Conrad Schlosser, two at $4,600 and $4,750, respectively; Sohn Brothers, five at $5,125, $5,250, $5,825, $5,550, and $5,650, respectively; David Christie, $5,700; Walter P. Silleck, two at $5,875 and $5,850, respectively; S. J. Luckings, three at $6,050, $6,050, and $6,100, respectively; A. Schwartz, $6,200; Adler & Herrman, two at $6,550 and $7,000, respectively; Jared Bell, two at $7,100 and $7,300, respectively; Peter Wagner, two at $7,800 and $8,000, respectively. An irregular lot adjoining, reaching within four inches of the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, and measuring 49.8 by 100.11 by 20.9½ by 105, went to John Flanagan, at $17,000.

Lots on One Hundred and Eighth Street, beginning just west of Columbus Avenue, went thus: John Jones, three at $5,100, $4,775, and $4,700, respectively; W. R. Rose, $4,550; David Christie, two at $4,575 and $4,500, respectively; W. R. Rose, two at $4,550 and $4,500, respectively; G. E. Mott, plot 50.9½ by 100.11, with two-story brick dwelling, $10,600; W. R. Rose, six at $4,500, $4,400, $4,400, $4,500, $4,525, and $4,525, respectively; Joseph Carr, three at $4,600, $4,600, and $4,550, respectively; R. D. Elder, $4,550; W. R. Rose, $4,500; L. Z. Bach, $5,000; Jared Bell, $5,250. The latter also obtained the adjoining lot, 58.1 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 41.11 by 100.11 by 70.9½ by 105, at $12,700.

Lots east of Columbus Avenue, north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, beginning next to the corner, sold thus: Sonn Brothers, two, at $5,600 and $4,700, respectively; W. R. Rose, four, three at $4,500 each, and the other at $4,750; Jacob S. Bernheimer, $5,000, and, for a lot 43 by 201.10 by 8 by 204.10, $7,500.

Lots on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, east of Columbus Avenue, beginning next to the corner, sold thus: W. R. Rose, $5,575; George E. Mott, $4,700; W. R. Rose, $4,650; George E. Mott, $4,825; Sonn Brothers, three, at $5,275, $5,400, and $5,500, respectively.

The prices obtained were regarded as low. At one time Controller Fitch directed the auctioneer to change from one portion of the property to another, because he thought the prices inadequate.

Mr. Henry W. Donald offered in foreclosure the twelve unfinished five-story brick dwellings 309 and 331 West Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 99.6 feet west of West End Avenue, together 200.6 by 100. The proceedings were against Dunn Brothers. W. E. D. Stokes, the plaintiff, bought the property at $18,000 for each of 309 to 321, inclusive, at $16,000 for 323, $15,000 for 325, $17,000 for 327, $21,000 for 329, and $20,000 for 331.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold under foreclosure at $167,250 to the United States Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs, the five-story brick apartment house with stores, known as the Hermione, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 125 by 89.8 by 67 by jog 4 inches by 58 by 90.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure at $12,362.75 to the plaintiff, Ludwig Ernst, the four-story brownstone flat 4 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 135 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11. He also sold under foreclosure at $30,000 to the plaintiff, Francis M. Jencks, the four-story brick dwelling 250 West End Avenue, east side, 81.2 feet south of Seventy-seventh Street, 21 by 100.6.

Mr. J. Montgomery Strong sold under foreclosure at $38,174.50 to the plaintiff, Henry E. Stevens, Jr., the two five-story brick flats 206 and 208 West Eightieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 102.2.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers have sold to a Mr. Cohn at about $27,000 the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 49 West Ninetieth Street. This is the next to the last of a row recently completed.

Messrs. Berry & Glen have exchanged for James Gilroy the apartment house 66 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street at a valuation of $60,000 with Dr. Lyons of White Plains, who gives in return the flats with stores 2,047 and 2,049 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at a valuation of $25,000. The same firm has exchanged for J. M. Merritt a tract of land at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., with T. B. Willis of Brooklyn for the dwellings 86 Sterling Place, 638 President Street, 381 Jefferson Avenue, 407 Halsey Street, and 557 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Messrs. James Kyle & Sons have sold for Jefferson M. Levy the five-story apartment house 330 West Fifth-second Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 138 West Fifteenth Street, one-story fame shed, by John Leslie; cost, $75.

Rogers Place, west side, 443 feet north of Westchester Avenue, two-story frame dwelling and store, by Rosario De Rosalie of 3,936 Third Avenue; cost, $3,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, two-story brick shop and dwelling, by Philip Eckel of 699 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; cost, $3,000.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, five-story brick flat, by Charles Kerwin of 523 Lenox Avenue; cost, $36,000.

Mosholu Avenue, north side, 500 feet west of Broadway, (Riverdale,) two-story frame dwelling, by James C. Gaffney; cost, $700.

No. 357 Broadway, by Moffit estate, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of Westchester Avenue, by C. M. Fowler, alterations to two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, by Mary E. Norton, alterations to six-story brick store; cost, $750.

No. 157 Bowery, by Helsed estate, alterations to three-story brick store; cost, $400.

Third Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, by Franklin A. Wilcox, alterations to two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $2,500.

Melrose Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, by Charles H. White, alterations to one-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 189 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, by Third German Baptist Church, alterations to two-story frame church; cost, $6,000.

No. 355 Fifth Avenue, by John N. A. Griswold, alterations to four-story brick store; cost, $2,000.

No. 44 Fourth Avenue, by Mary Dooley, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $8,000.

Twentieth Street, south side, 230 feet west of Second Avenue, by Lombardi & Vismara, alterations to four-story and basement hospital and dwelling, brick; cost, $20,000.

No. 15 West Houston Street, by H. I. and P. N. Dyer, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 276 to 280 Ninth Avenue, by Hugh Getty, alterations to six-story brick factory; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 502 and 504 Thirtieth Street, by same, alterations to seven-story brick factory; cost, $15,000.

No. 141 Mulberry Street, by Saidel & Bush, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost, $300.

No. 2 West Fourteenth Street, by Demarest & Tuttle, alterations to six-story brick office building; cost, $300.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

Mr. Frank A. Barnaby has sold for Lewis Bowe to Alfred Ogden, at $125,000, the three five-story apartment houses 333 to 337 State Street, Brooklyn, each 33 by 100. For Henry R. Van Keuren, at $70,000, he has sold seventy lots in Bergen Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, between Howard, Saratoga, and Hopkinson Avenues. To Mrs. Cecilia Ruhlman, at $18,000, he has sold the three-story brick dwelling 79 Remsen Street. For Edward T. King, executor, to Edward F. Knowlton, at $13,500, he has sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling and stable at 13 College Place.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Mary Flatley, at $2,475, the two-story and basement frame dwelling 146 Fourteenth Street, 20 by 94.10.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Mary Fitzgerald, plaintiff, at $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling 1,295 De Kalb Avenue, 20 by 67. To Walter Luke, plaintiff, at $9,000 each, he sold the two three-story brick dwellings 891 and 893 Union Street, each 18.9 by 90. To the same, as executor, plaintiff, he sold, at $7,000, the similar dwelling 700 President Street, 17.6 by 100. To James Cubberly, plaintiff, at $10,000, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 80 Willow Street, 26.3 by 70. To John J. Drake, in proceedings against ex-Justice R. V. B. Newton, he sold, at $2,700, the Oceanic Hotel at Gravesend with about 2 1-5 acres of land. To Lewis S. Goebel, plaintiff, at $11,000, he sold the four-story brick dwelling 153 Seventh Avenue, 19.9 by 80. To Francis E. Lake, plaintiff, at $3,000, he sold the three-story brick flat 188 McDougal Street, 18.9 by 100.

Messrs. Taylor & Fox sold to David S. Yeaman, at $2,650, the three-story frame house, with store, 1,257 De Kalb Avenue, 30 by 60, with irregular interior lot about 23 by 34.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Utica Avenue, northeast corner St. Mark's Avenue, two three-story frame flats, one with store and for four families; one for six families; 25 by 55 each, $4,000 each; Casper Lucke, owner.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 220 feet east of Twenty-first Avenue, two-story and attic detached frame dwelling, 32 by 37, with extension 9.6 by 20; J. H. Oliver, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 7.

72D ST, s s, 183.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8 x102.2 and adjoining property; Cornelius W. Clark and wife to George E. Bellamy $75,000

106TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer and wives to Sarah Fergerson 21,000

187TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Arthur Av, 16.8x100; Clarence L. Westcott, referee, to Maurice Mayer 2,200

187TH ST, s s, 41.8 ft e of Arthur Av, 16.8x100; same to same 2,400

187TH ST, s s, 58.4 ft e of Arthur Av, 16.8x100; same to same 2,100

38TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 56.3 x98.9x irregular; Lizzie Goerlitz to Arnold Pfenning, ½ part 1

1418TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x0.11; Sigmund Bergmann and wife to Elizabeth F. Slobald 6,700

10TH AV, s w corner of 53d St, 24.2 x90; George B. Juckett to George Bliss 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 80th St, 25.8x82.2; Hugo Funke and wife to George F. Johnson 1

LUDLOW ST, 76; Rachel Schrier to Jacob Horowitz 1

NORFOLK ST, 125; Herman Sternberg and wife to Louis Furman .. 12,600

110TH ST, 238 East; Harrie Quackenbush to Ferdinand Schaad 10,500

1ST ST, s s, Lot 9, map of Burrell Brown, 22.4x77.5; Jerusha Locke to Root M. Weed 1

54TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Sarah E. Veritzarr to Jacob F. Jervis 1

2D AV, 991; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer 42,500

74TH ST, 102 West; Margaret A. and Michael Brennan to James H. Spann 33,000

52D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25 x100.5; George B. Juckett to Arthur E. Chapman 10

INTERIOR lot, centre line, between 75th and 76th Sts, 344 ft west of West End Av, lot 15 and part of lot 14, map of Pelatian Perit; Spencer Aldrich and wife to Mary R. Harris. 1

ALLEN ST, 163; Samuel Michaels to Maurice Heinz 1

1ST AV, n w corner of 13th St, 43.3 x80; Charles W. Dayton to Thomas and John Plunkett 51,000

SAME property; Francis C. Devlin to same 1

36TH ST, 226 West; Thomas Stillman and wife to Henry A. Brummer and wife 18,500

2D AV, 450; John H. Judge, referee, to Meyer Hellman and wife, to Esther Greenberg 18,617

5TH AV, s w corner of 18th St, 60x 115; William K. Everdell and wife to Henry Corn 355,000

97TH AV, 100 and 103 West 17th St; Rosanna Havanagh to Patrick Donnelly 10

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 64.2 ft s of 116th St, 36.9x87; Sophie Freygang to Oscar Freygang 1

MOTT AV, e s, 351.8 ft s of 144th St, 50x irregular, to Railroad Av, Sophia J. Phillips and Catharine H. Norris to Newman Cowen 9,750

MADISON AV, s w corner of 72d St, 102.2x48; Ruth E. Brown to Alva E. Vanderbilt 250,000

2D AV, 991; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Benedict A. Klein 42,500

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Av A, 25x102.2; Hieronymus Breunich and wife to Joseph Tauber 5,745

69TH ST, n s, 242 ft e of 2d Av, 27x100.4; William Voss and wife to Christian Henn 19,750

WESTCHESTER AV, road leading from same to Leggett's Point, w s, at line between Lots 9 and 10, map Dater's land, 25¾ acres; executors, &c., of Christopher Myer to Henry J. Uderitz 340,000

SAME PROPERTY; Henry J. Uderitz to Thomas K. Egbert and others. 340,000

65TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Goldina D. and Morris S. Cohn to Ella J. Breckenbridge ... 4,719

SAME PROPERTY; Rosie, Isidor, and Gabriel Davidson, by guardian, David Davidson, to same 14,157

125TH ST, s s, 222.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Anna G. and Martin Enders to Anna G. Enders 18,000

110TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11; Morris Goldstein and wife to Richard W. Hawkes 18,000

SAME PROPERTY, Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Morris Goldstein.. 1

99TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11, and adjoining property; the C. B. Keogh Manufacturing Company to Floyd T. McConnell 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; w s Fox St, 95 ft s of Intervale Av, 1 year $2,600

BEAVER, Harris, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook, w s of 10th Av, 24.9 ft n of 32d St, 3 years 7,000

BECKENRIDGE, Ella J., to Metropolitan Trust Company of New-York, guardian; s s of 65th St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 20,000

BRUMMER, Henry A., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 226 West 36th St, 3 years 12,000

BREESE, Francis M., to Philip G. Sands, trustee, and others; s s of 69th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (four mortgages,) demand 90,000

COTTER, Nicholas, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s w corner of Brook Av and 147th St, demand 6,600

CORN, Henry, to W. K. Everdell, s w corner of 5t Av and 18th St, 1 year 110,000

COOK, Edward N., and wife to Frank J. Dupignac; s s of 87th St, 328 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.... 6,000

DONNELLY, Patrick, to Bernard Havanagh; n e corner of 9th Av and 17th St, 2 years 1,000

FERGUSON, Sarah, to Jonas Weil and another; n s of 106th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 2,000

GALLO, Joseph, and others, to Nicholas Brown; w s of Mulberry St, 168.1 ft s of Prince St, 5 years.... 22,000

GREENBERG, Esther, to Myer Hellman; 450 2d Av, 3 years 2,600

HAMILTON, James A., and wife and another to Mary E. Hamilton; s s of 100th St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, demand 3,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to Morris Goldstein; s s of 119th St, 115 ft e of Park Av, demand 27,000

HALLOCK, Sarah R., of Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Webster Av, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 1 year.... 2,200

HAVANAGH, Rosanna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 17th St and 9th Av, 5 years 34,000

HELLMAN, Oliver, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 450 2d Av, 3 years.... 13,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Bache M. Schmidt and another, administrators; 991 2d Av, 3 years.. 25,000

KALISKE, Theresa S., and another to Gustavus Sidenberg and others, executors; 642 Columbus Av, 5 years 20,000

LANCASTER, Carrie A., and another to Almira J. Brown; n s of 122d St, 80 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 17,500

LEMON, Thomas K., and wife to William C. G. Wilson; n w corner of 8th Av and 114th St, demand.. 23,000

LAYDEN, Mary, to M. J. Kelly; Lot 2, Block 407, Map of Lyman Tiffany, 3 years 3,300

MORTON, Isabella, and another to John Furlong; n s of 117th St, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years 4,000

MAGONIGLE, Catharine C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 140 West 127th St, 3 years 6,000

NAUMANN, Elisa, to John Hassall; 124 East 87th St, 5 years 8,000

OLSEN, Sophia M., and another to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; w s of Fox St, 120.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 1 year 2,700

ODELL, Mary J., to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n s of 59th St, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 30,000

PLUNKETT, Thomas, and another to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n w corner of 1st Av and 13th St, 2 years 10,000

PARKER, Walter M., and wife to Mary G. Dunlap; 218 West 36th St, 3 years 10,000

RENTZ, Fredericka, to Fredericka Helfrich; n s of 45th St, 140 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 2,000

SCHAAD, Ferdinand, to Lambert Suydam and another, executors; 388 East 116th St, 3 years 1,500

SCHNUGG, Carrie H., to A. C. Quackenbush; s s of 58th St, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 2,500

SCHRIER, Rachel, to Hannah Horowitz; 76 Ludlow St, 1 year 1,500

SCHIELE, Louis, to the late R. Rose; 173 to 177 West 45th St, 3 years 27,000

THURMAN, William, to George W. Wickersham and another, trustees; s w corner of Columbus Av and 76th St, 5 years 90,000

UDERITZ, Henry J., to M. C. Martin and others, executor and trustee; Westchester to Leggett's Point Road, w s, at line below lots 9 and 10, map of Dater's land, 25¾ acres, (eight mortgages,) 239,500

WEED, Robert M., and others to the Bowery Savings Bank; 273 and 275 Bowery, (two mortgages,) 1 year 34,500

SAME to William Haviland; w s of 1st Av, lot 9, map of land of Burrill Brown, 1 year 8,000

WISE, Anna, to Julius Goldman; e s of 4th Av, 116 ft s of 92d St, 1 year 3,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, to L. W. Hamersley and others, trustees $1

CODDINGTON, Julia, executrix and trustee, to Emily M. Codlington... 1

COHEN, Louis, to E. S. Thompson.. 3,000

DORN, Charles, and another to Louis M. Rosenthal 4,000

FITZSIMONS, Michael, to Mary A. McGraw, and another, (two mortgages) 4,500

HELLMAN, Myer, to Callman Rouse. 2,800

KERR, Louisa, to Frederick Hildebrandt 14,000

LIEBRICH, Katharina, to the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company 3,108

MOHL, Adam, to Peter Vollmon.... 3,000

NASSAU Bank of Brooklyn to Thomas A. McIntyre 1

PATTERSON, Jane, to Edgar C. Patterson 1

POWELL, Sarah H., to Elizabeth W. Whitlock 3,000

SAME to A. L. Whitlock 4,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to Eliza W. Whitlock 3,000

SAME to A. L. Whitlock 4,000

TRACY, Edward, to Euphemia D. Russell, executrix 29,500

TITTLE Guarantee and Trust Company to Christopher Moller, and others (four assignments) 50,000

WEED, Robert M., to William Haviland 700

WEIL, Jonas, and another, to Samuel Weil 1

Recorded Leases.

FRIEDMAN, Annie, to Louis Weiner; store, &c., 7 Baxter St, 3 years. 426

LYNCH, Sarah, to John H. Little; 225 and 227 6th Av, s w corner of 15th St, 10½ years 24,000

HUMES, Mary A., to William A. Larney; store and basement, n w corner of 2d Av and 37th St, 4 years 1,380

HALLOWAY, James W., agent, to Frederick Schmidt; plot of land between 91st and 92d Sts and Boulevard and Bloomingdale Road, 63x—x65x—x24.4x—x24x—, dwelling, store, a nd stable, 5 years 250

LYNCH, John, to John H. Haaren; 5 to 11 West Broadway, 5 years.. 6,000

MORTIMER, Richard, executor of Richard Mortimer, deceased, to James Gibson, Jr.; 63 Maiden Lane, 5 years 6,000

THE ESTATE OF JAMES FELLOWES, deceased, by F. W. Fellowes, Trustee, &c., to Austin M. Slauson and brother; store, 32 and 34 Dey St, 5 years 7,700

Lis Pendens.

COURTLANDT AV, n w s, 163.11 ft n e of 3d Av, 21.1 ft front; Thomas A. McGraw against Simon Peyser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

150TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Morris Av, 25 ft front; Morris Av, w s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 25 ft front; 150th St and Morris Av, s w corner; Jacob H. Westhelmer against Franklin McDonald, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

84TH ST and 8TH AV, n w corner; Manhattan Life Insurance Company against Elizabeth Coates, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GROVE AV, s e s, Lot 42, map of East Tremont; Mary A. Marcy against Ernestiene Ittner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

105TH ST, and WEST END AV, s w corner; Batavia and New-York Wood Working Company against John J. Farley, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

ELM ST, 43; Charles T. Harbeck, trustee, against Joseph T. Farrington and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 100 ft front; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against H. O. Kirchner, owner and contractor... $800

66TH ST, W est, 160 and 162; Cassidy & Adler against Robert Dick, owner; J. N. Rankin, contractor... 750

Mrs. Gladstone's Criticism.

A story about Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Cannes, which reaches The London Literary World from a private source:

"They were sitting near the pulpit, but when the sermon began Mr. Gladstone turned to his wife and said irritably, 'I can't hear!' 'Never mind, my dear,' she replied in a whisper loud enough to reach the pulpit; 'never mind; go to sleep. It will do you much more good.'"

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, March 12th, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

EXECUTORS' SALE

by order of

Nicholas Fish, Hamilton Fish, Stuyvesant Fish, Sidney Webster, } Executors.

OF THE ESTATE OF HAMILTON FISH, DEC'D,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES

192, 194, 196 East 3d St.,

bet. Aves. A and B,

Size of plot 72.9x105.11.

3-story brick tenements, front and rear.

Maps and further particulars of Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A.—LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS. BARGAINS!!!

13 East 30th St., 21 feet—Very low price.
118 West 30th St., full size—Adjoins Broadway.
40 East 53d St., superb medium size and extension.
46 East 58th St., full size, large extension.
8 and 10 West 71st St., superb medium size and extension, and
14 East 75th St., magnificently "FURNISHED," finished, planned, and built. Dining-room extension. Full-sized dwelling.

☞ Extra fine light!! Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 177 Broadway.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

IF YOU want to sell / If you want to buy / If you want to rent / If you want to trade / If you want a loan on } REAL ESTATE

Call or write to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 60 Liberty St., N. Y., and 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

5 3 7 AVE. C.—20 feet; 5 stories; $8,600; easy terms; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

FOR SALE—Must be sold, house north side West 90th St., near Central Park West. Inquire of MYER HELLMAN, 39 Nassau St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS IN 3 SUPERB DOUBLE flats, Nos. 107, 111, 115 VANDERBILT AV., Brooklyn; only 15 minutes from New-York City Hall; each 33x65x100; superbly finished, planned, plumbed, ventilated, and built!!!!!!!! Bargains at $25,000 each! Easy terms. N. B. The best and safest investments on either side of East River! Sold singly or together.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., No. 177 B'way.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FARM OF 64 ACRES: GREAT BARGAIN; CORNER property; 527 feet frontage on the main street; over one mile deep; large two-story house of eight rooms; large barn, immense orchard, elegant bearing fruit trees, four acres strawberries; near school, church, &c.; 10 minutes to depot; $3,700, $1,000 cash. J. B. SWEZEY, Patchogue, L. I.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

Tiffany Park,

Irvington-on-Hudson.

To Let

For season, or term of years. Two beautiful stone cottages in Tiffany Park, Irvington-on-Hudson, within three minutes walk from station.

Each house contains about 20 rooms, two bathrooms, gas, piazza, garden, stable, etc., with all modern improvements.

Fine drinking water from a spring upon the premises.

Property can be seen upon application to Mr. Timm, Gardener, on the premises, or full information obtained from T. W. Crisfield, agent, Irvington, N. Y., or

C. L. Tiffany,

Union Square, New-York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CONSTABLE BUILDING,

Fifth Av., N. E. cor. 18th St.

This new and magnificent building is now ready for occupancy, and can be inspected at all times. Elevators running. Covers plot 100x200 feet.

Stores, Lofts, and Offices

FOR RENTAL.

This building is most attractive in arrangement and finish. Contains all modern improvements, and all space on every floor has perfect light. Six rapid-running elevators, four at 5th Av. and two at eastern extremity of building, close to Broadway.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PLANS APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

1 MADISON AVENUE, Cor. 23d Street, and 9 Pine Street.

A light, handsome Suite of Offices to let in

KEMP BUILDING,

Corner William and Cedar Sts. Apply to Janitor on premises.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO RENT—Riverside Drive—House beautifully located on Riverside Drive, near 82d St; rent, $3,000 per annum. Address Owner, P. O. Box 940, for particulars, and for permit to examine.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

One elegant corner flat of eight rooms in the HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS, 200 to 210 West 57th St., to rent, furnished, with or without hotel service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.

TO LIMIT AUSTIN CORBIN'S ACRES

New-Hampshire's Legislature May Allow Him to Buy 1,000 More.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7.—A bill will be reported by a committee of the House to the Legislature to limit the amount of land that Austin Corbin may purchase to add to that already embraced in his park at Croydon to 1,000 acres.

The bill is said to be satisfactory to Mr. Corbin and will be passed.

A bill has been introduced which makes the game laws of the State applicable to his preserves, but no legislation on this subject is likely, as an opinion has been secured from judicial sources that all laws relating to game apply to the park with precisely the same force and effect that they do in all the counties and towns of the State.

A Genuine Boston Conductor.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is not very often, probably, that the Boston street-car conductor is a genuine Bostonian product, but that he may occasionally be seems established by this actual occurrence: On one of the outward-bound cars of the Jamaica Plain line on Wednesday a conductor, overcome by curiosity, asked a passenger what was going on among the ladies that day. She informed him that they were going to attend a meeting of the Women's Alliance at the Eliot Church. "Well," said he, looking up and down the car, "I thought there must be some kind of a Unitarian meeting somewhere, for it is many a day since I have seen so many good-looking New-England faces at a time on my car!"

Real Estate at Auction.

AT AUCTION,

Under the direction of WILBUR LARREMORE, Esq., Referee,

Saturday, March 9, 1895,

At 11 o'clock A. M.,

ON THE PREMISES,

The Property Known as the

DOWDNEY PLACE,

SITUATED ON

PARK AVE. AND GROVE AVE.,

LARCHMONT MANOR

The situation of this property is all that one can desire for a suburban home, besides being in the finest section and facing directly on the Park. The house is two-story and attic, with 16 rooms, bathroom, butler's pantry, dumb waiter, hot and cold water, furnace; in fact, everything desirable to make a house comfortable; the rooms are large and commodious, and place is well shaded; stable in rear, with three stalls, hay loft, and coachman's room, &c. The place is in perfect order; size of plot, 100x200.

Further particulars of Messrs. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., New-York, or DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, 171 Broadway, New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895, At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, By order of the executors of HENRY I. SCUDDER & WILLIAM E. CURTIS, THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, 192 WORTH AND 8 MULBERRY STS., SOUTHEAST CORNER, 197 AND 197 1-2 WORTH ST., NEAR MULBERRY ST., and 652 AND 654 WATER ST., BETWEEN JACKSON AND SCAMMEL STS. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

JAS. S. McQUILLEN, Auctioneer. Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO. will sell at auction, Monday, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way, West and Horatio Sts., Northeast Cor., Four desirable vacant lots, ready for building, suitable for factory or other purposes, being within one block of West Washington Market. GEORGE LANDON, Referee. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attys., 52 Wall St. Map, &c., of the Auctioneers, 111 B'way, Room B.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. PICKEN, plaintiff, against IRA EDGAR RIDER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1895, and duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 23d day of January, 1895, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 14th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, (together with the building and improvements thereon erected,) situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New-York, being lot known and designated by the number thirty-eight (38) on block number fifteen (15) on a map entitled "Map of Southerly Part of Morrisania," made by Thomas Farmer, of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., dated Morrisania, November 10th, 1866, compiled and drawn from Mr. Findlay's map of 1860 by R. Henwood, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the first day of April, 1867; and said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Willis Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said One Hundred and Forty-third Street five feet; thence southwardly, on a line parallel with said Willis Avenue, one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along the said centre line of the block and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence northwardly on a line parallel with said Willis Avenue one hundred feet to the aforesaid southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 23rd, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 280 Broadway, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of February, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, February 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, 280 Broadway, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 7th day of March, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, February 21st, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of March, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, March 7th, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City.

mh8-2aw2wF&Tu&mh21

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—Park Avenue.—MARY L. HIGGINS, (formerly Mary L. Breese,) as guardian of Eloise L. Breese, an infant, plaintiff

BUSY MAKING CONVERTS

Friends of the "Greater Orange" Are Making Argument Everywhere.

FEAR OF NEWARK IS DISAPPEARING

Concerted Action, However, Is the Only Thing in Which Consolidationists Put Hope—A Meeting To-morrow.

ORANGE, N. J., March 7.—Those who are advocating a consolidation of the Oranges into one large city are not wasting any opportunities to talk upon their favorite theme for the benefit of their friends with the intention of making as many converts to their cause as possible.

The local residents discuss the subject with every one who enters their stores or offices, and those who are in business in New-York debate the subject with more or less energy on the trains to and from the metropolis.

Louis D. Gillison, President of the Common Council, said the other day that he had done almost nothing but talk consolidation going to and from New-York for the last month.

The prominence given to the "Greater Orange" project by The New-York Times has done much, every one says, to arouse real interest in the subject, and, although the fear of being swallowed by Newark by act of the present Legislature is gradually dying out, it has left a live issue in the "Greater Orange" movement, which will probably continue until the matter is settled.

The people here are now aware that Newark intends to reach out and take them in the very immediate future. The Newark papers have impressed this finally upon them in the last few days, and they feel that united and concerted action of all the Oranges is the only means by which Newark's ambition can be frustrated, although, of course, there are many who say that local consolidation would not achieve this result, while some others still assert that Newark would not dare to annex the Oranges without their consent.

This comparatively new phase of the subject will probably receive the attention of the East Orange Town Improvement Society Saturday evening at its regular meeting.

For I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

Against I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

An Opponent of Consolidation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is with pleasure the offer to "send your views to the Editor" is accepted. In West Orange we have every municipal accommodation desired or needed, and at a much lower rate of taxation than in Orange. I think this is also the case with our sister townships, East Orange and South Orange. Orange has an enormous debt contracted, her sewerage system alone costing nearly twice the original estimates. I mean enormous in proportion to her population and resources. Of course it would be moderate if she could embrace her cousins. A marriage of that kind occurred in your city a short time ago.

Then as to the government of Orange: Any one who has read the report of the Common Council of that city for several years past will have no occasion to examine Puck and Judge for amusement.

Looking at the matter carefully, the leading motive would appear to be a sentimental idea of preserving the unity of the Oranges. Their autonomy is sought by men who make the aesthetic subsidiary to the practical, the same class who in Montclair object to the trolley passing through the town to Caldwell and Verona.

West Orange is to grow from the overflow of Newark, and until the Consolidated Traction Company united us with that city our increase in population was phenomenally slow. Since then we have swept on with leaps and bounds, and our population increased over 30 per cent.; the bread-winners of that city come to us for cheaper homes. For years we have waited for Llewellyn Park, for the New-England Society, and the old lady Chronicle to develop West Orange. We have learned that Fifth Avenue did not create New-York.

No! When consolidation comes let it be with practical Newark, let us become an integral part of the great city which is contributing so largely to our welfare; not to a mewling town which desires to perform the act of deglutition on the townships, and so in its infantile style emulating the anaconda, hoping that by swallowing others it may become too large to be swallowed. How childish and insignificant the reason offered! Why not, like the ostrich, hide in the sand when Newark seeks it?

In the United States we are governed by the people. De Tocqueville apotheosizes the nation as a Government "Of the people, for the people, and by the people!" His statement is well proved by the remarkable national elections held during the last three years. Adopting his words as the predicate of our argument, how easily the whole matter can be adjusted by the popular vote in the Spring elections, soon to be held, by inserting consolidation or non-consolidation!

To force either township into a union with Orange without this preliminary would be an act of tyranny by the Legislature worthy of the Czar, and those members who ever after came within reach of our ballots would find that the American people have a long memory.

We trust that the members from the City of Newark will be alive to their and our interests and permit no legislation on the matter without a decided expression of the wishes of the people of the townships, which they may rest assured will be given emphatically in the negative should they have an opportunity of expressing their opinion by votes. JOHN H. C.

Lauderdale, West Orange, March 7, 1895.

A Call for Bank Statements.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Controller Eckels to-day issued a call for the return of the condition of national banks at the close of business Tuesday, March 5.

DR. PARKHURST MUCH IMPRESSED

He Makes a Call on Commissioner Andrews and Approves of that Official's Police Reorganization Plan.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst called on Commissioner Andrews at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and was closeted with him ten or fifteen minutes. He did not call upon any other official at Headquarters.

After leaving Mr. Andrews's office Dr. Parkhurst said:

"I came for no particular purpose. I wanted to make the acquaintance of Mr. Andrews. I had never met him before. There was nothing particular that I wanted to see him about. We had some talk over police matters, but of a private nature. I was very much impressed with the new Commissioner. I like his style, and believe that he will make a good police official."

Commissioner Andrews said: "Dr. Parkhurst paid me a pleasant visit. It was his first call. I had never seen him before. We had a little talk, and he naturally referred to police matters. The doctor approved of my plan of reorganizing the management of the department. He thought it was a step in the right direction. He also said that it was time something should be done, and that the bad state of affairs should not exist a day longer than can be helped. We discussed police matters in a general way, but his visit was only a short one and not much was said. I was pleased to meet the doctor."

MORE MONEY FOR BARNARD COLLEGE

Aid for the Purchase of a Building Site and for an Enlarged Faculty.

A meeting in the interest of Barnard College was held at the home of Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, 32 Park Avenue, Wednesday. About fifty women listened to addresses by Miss Emily Jane Smith, Dean of Barnard College; C. C. Beaman, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks. Silas H. Brownell presided.

It was announced that a donation of $2,500, which was an additional gift from Mrs. Frederick P. Olcott, now makes the funds in hand toward the building site $33,500 of the $160,000 required.

All of the speakers agreed upon the necessity of a college in this city, where the daughters of people in moderate circumstances could receive an education without excessive expense, and where, in addition, they would remain under the influence of home life.

Miss Smith announced that through the generosity of a friend of Barnard, the college is now in an unexpectedly advantageous position. It is well known, she said, that the Faculty of Political Science at Columbia College is the strongest in the country, and by the action of this friend of the institution, Barnard will, by contributing two professors, get in return the whole range of the faculty of Political Science and History of Columbia. Miss Smith expressed the conviction that Barnard will in time become the great college, not only of New-York, but of the entire country.

ALL THE QUIGLEY EVIDENCE IN

Decision in the Case of the Police Justice Expected Soon.

The taking of testimony in the case of Justice James F. Quigley of the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, who is charged by Mayor Schieren with being incompetent, careless, and negligent, was concluded yesterday, and it is expected that the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn will render a decision to-day or to-morrow.

The Justice was the principal witness yesterday. He denied the accusations made by Mayor Schieren, and stated that he was admitted to the bar ten years ago, had served three terms in the Legislature, being in 1893 Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and leader of the house, and that, previous to being a magistrate, he was always a temperance man.

When he adjourned a case, he said, he did it from a spirit of justice and fair play; he was not biased in any manner.

Chief Clerk Daniel Madden and Stenographer Francis X. McCaffrey testified to the number of cases and other matters connected with court work.

Ex-Judge Dailey and Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge summed up, and the papers were handed to Justice Brown, who reserved his decision.

Two Lockport Papers Sold.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 7.—O. W. Cutler and Frederick W. Corson have purchased the plant and good will of The Lockport Union and Lockport Sun, the two Democratic papers of this city. The Union has absorbed The Sun, and, commencing to-morrow, the publication of The Sun will be discontinued, and the consolidated paper called The Union-Sun will be published. Mr. Corson is the owner of The Courant of Newcastle, Penn. The paper will be a straight Democratic edition.

A Financial Burying Ground.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—During the last session of Congress there were referred to the Senate Committee on Finance a total of 178 measures and documents of various kinds pertaining to the financial affairs of the Government. Action of some kind was taken with regard to 47, leaving 131 still standing on the calendar.

Florida Buying Oranges.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 7.—Probably the first shipment of oranges that ever came into Florida from a Northern or Western point arrived this morning via the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway, consigned to parties in St. Augustine. The shipment consisted of a carload of California fruit.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY VETO

Gov. Werts Presents His Objections to the Bill.

APPOINTIVE SYSTEM WORKS WELL

The Only Object of the Measure Appears to be to Change the Personnel of the Minor State Courts.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Gov. Werts this morning returned to the Senate its Bills Nos. 1 and 2, the former being the Elective Judiciary bill and the latter its companion relating to the Orphans' Court, with his objections thereto. In his veto message the Governor said:

The effect of the proposed legislation will be the abolition throughout the State of the Courts of Common Pleas, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace and Orphans' Court as now constituted in the several counties. In place thereof new courts are created, designated county courts, to be held by a single Judge or by him in conjunction with a Justice of the Supreme Court. The Judges of the county courts are to be elected at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly. The jurisdiction of the county courts is to be the same as that of the courts abolished.

The only changes are in the personnel of the courts and the manner of designating the Judges. But those changes are radical and vital. A similar bill passed by the Legislature of 1894 was returned without Executive approval. I then deemed the proposed legislation uncalled for and unwisely experimental. I have seen no reason to change the views there expressed. The courts abolished by the pending bill are now held by a President, law Judge, and two "lay" Judges. Justices of the Supreme Court are also constituent members thereof. Under the proposed new law, the powers and duties heretofore exercised by a court composed of three or four members will be performed almost exclusively by the single elected Judge. All matters, civil or criminal, heretofore pertaining to other courts and the granting of naturalizations and licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors will be vested in a single individual. The opportunity for the whimsical, arbitrary, or oppressive exercise of power is thus provided.

From its earliest existence as a State the system of an appointed judiciary has prevailed in New-Jersey. It was adopted deliberately and upon calm reflection, as the best system. Experience has vindicated the wisdom of the provision. The courts of New-Jersey have ever been of unsullied character and high reputation for ability and learning. The charge of partisanship has never in any instance been made against them. We know how the appointive system has operated, and how it may be expected to operate in the future. The change to the elective system is at the best experimental and problematical. It may prove equal to but certainly cannot improve upon the other method. Why, then, abandon a system satisfactory in all things, for one that may prove unsatisfactory and disastrous? The wisdom of an elective judiciary, where it prevails, is still debated. The wisdom of the system by appointment has stood the test and is no longer open to discussion.

What is to be gained by the proposed change? If the object is the abolition of the lay element of the present courts, that can be effected by legislation without resort to the experiment of an elective judiciary. I can conceive of no other reason for the change, unless it be a desire to fill the positions with political adherents, and, in dealing with so serious a matter as the constitution of the courts, I will not impute such a motive. It is evident, however, that if judicial positions are to be filled by the nominees of the political caucus or convention, they cannot be as free from partisan bias or control as they are under the present system.

It is insisted that the principle of self-government is involved. That if the elective system be held unwise, our system of popular government is a failure. The insistment is fallacious. The idea of self-government by the people is equally involved whether the judiciary is elective or appointive. In this country written constitutions adopted by popular vote are the fundamental laws. In this State the people, whenever they have expressed an opinion on the subject, have declared for an appointive judiciary. They have chosen to designate their Judges through an agent rather than by themselves. There is no evidence that the public mind has changed. Inasmuch as the present system was established by the people, it cannot be so radically changed without an expression of their will. That expression has not been obtained or sought. If they are, in fact, opposed to the change, it will, nevertheless, be effected in spite of them and in defiance of their heretofore expressed desires.

Judicial elections, under the pending bill, will be confined to single counties in all but five instances. The exceptions are the least populous counties of the State. I may be allowed, without being charged with reflection upon popular government, to say that reprehensible practices are more or less attendant upon universal suffrage. Such practices find their most fruitful fields in limited areas, and there is danger that in the narrow limits of a single county they may play an important, if not a controlling, part in the choice of a judicial officer. In proportion as they affect the elections, they will be apt to influence his actions, especially with a view to re-election. A system tried and safe should not be superseded by one which invites such dangers.

In my opinion it would be far less objectionable to elect the higher judicial officers than to elect the County Judges, for the reason that in the broader limits of the State the objectionable practices to which I have alluded would have less influence upon the result.

I have not adverted to the constitutional objections that might be argued against the pending bill. They can be passed upon hereafter, if necessary. I have chosen rather to direct attention to the impolicy and imprudence of the proposed legislation.

The bill making it a misdemeanor for school teachers while on duty to wear any religious emblems was defeated by the Senate. The bill has been known as an "A. P. A." measure. There were only five votes in the affirmative: Bradley, Packer, Rogers, Ross, and Staats. Sixteen Senators voted in the negative.

The bill prohibiting South Orange Township from dumping its sewage in Milburn Township, Essex County, passed by a vote of 19 to 2, Messrs. Ketcham and Staats voting in the negative.

The Senate also passed the bill authorizing towns, villages and boroughs to become incorporated and extended; to invalidate the governments of towns incorporated under the Short act. It rehabilitates the governments of West Hoboken and Montclair recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Other bills were passed: Increasing the penalty for election frauds; providing for the election of two Aldermen for each ward in Newark, one to be elected each year; permitting Boards of Health to sell antitoxine; giving Sheriffs the appointment, supervision, and control of all court constables and power to fix their fees; reducing the cost of official printing in Newark; allowing mutual fire insurance companies to insure against lightning; requiring signers of the application for saloon licenses to be resident freeholders.

The vote by which the bill to admit women to examination for the bar was lost on Tuesday was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Voorhees, and the bill is again on the Senate calendar.

Mr. Daly introduced bills allowing Jersey City to use Newark's surplus water supply and prohibiting non-members from wearing the badge of the Union Veteran Legion in this State.

The Senate this afternoon organized its Court of Impeachment for the trial of Justice of the Peace Connolly of Bayonne, who is charged with falsifying the records of his Court and assaulting several lawyers and other people. Senator Voorhees will preside over the court, and Secretary of State Kelsey will act as its clerk. The trial will begin next Thursday morning.

There was a spirited debate in the House this morning over the bill increasing the salaries of Chosen Freeholders in the counties of Mercer, Passaic, and Camden from $150 to $300 a year. The bill was passed by a vote of 38 to 12.

The following bills were also passed: Requiring employers in factories to give notice of discharge of employes; extending time of completing certain railroads two years from Dec. 31, 1896; authorizing the Common Council of Paterson to issue bonds for $50,000 to bridge the Passaic River in that city; providing that all appeals to the State Board of Taxation shall be filed with the said board on or before April 1 next, following the assessment of the taxes appealed from; in case of appeal, allowing thirty days in which to pay taxes when the State Board of Taxation has signed an order reducing or increasing said taxes; requiring Assessors and Tax Commissioners of municipalities to transmit to the State Board of Taxation a copy of their tax duplicates on or before Nov. 1 each year, and imposing a fine of $50 on Assessors who fail to make such return; authorizing grading, paving, &c., in boroughs with special charters; the Jersey City Ward Redistricting act, making sixteen wards, and changing the ward lines; permitting property owners in counties to inclose their properties with fences; preventing spread of contagious eye diseases among infants; restoring Edward Longstreet of Burlington to citizenship; compelling corporations to bear expenses of investigations ordered by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics; modifying the Short law regarding the incorporation of towns and boroughs and validating the towns of West Hoboken and Montclair; authorizing Camden to issue bonds for a new water supply; appropriating $5,000 to defray the current expenses of the State Labor Bureau; separating Burlington City from Burlington Township; authorizing Jersey City to issue bonds for a water supply when approved by a vote of the people; making it optional with the Jersey City Police Commissioners whether they retire policemen who have served twenty years, and who have attained the age of fifty years.

The Railroad Track Elevation bill was withdrawn. Both houses have adjourned until Monday.

WANTED TO MARRY THE GIRL

JOHN CULLETON CHARGED WITH ABDUCTING SADIE BOICE.

Her Father Refuses His Consent—She Is Only Fifteen Years Old and Ran Away from Stamford, Conn.

John Culleton, twenty-one years old, of 215 East Forty-first Street, was held in $1,500 bail in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of abduction.

The complainant was Harvey Boice, the overseer of John L. Williams's stock farm, at Stamford, Conn. Mr. Boice charged Culleton with having abducted his daughter Sadie, who was fifteen years old last December.

Mr. Boice said that Culleton entered his employ as a groom in October, 1894. He is a tall, handsome young man, and was well liked by the family. Culleton was discharged on Tuesday, and on the afternoon of that day, Mr. Boice said, he induced Sadie to leave home on the pretext of going to the Methodist sewing school, to which she belonged. He placed her, however, on board the Stamford local train for New-York. When the girl failed to return home that evening, Mr. Boice became alarmed and made inquiries concerning her whereabouts. He learned that there had been no session of the sewing school that afternoon, which increased his apprehensions.

A general alarm was sent out, and the villagers joined the father in an all-night search for the missing girl.

Mr. Boice received a friendly letter Wednesday morning from Culleton, sent from New-York, giving his address, but making no reference to Sadie. He thought it a little strange that Culleton should write to him, and then it suddenly occurred to him that he might know something about Sadie's whereabouts.

Acting upon this impression, Mr. Boice came to New-York yesterday morning. Before going to Culleton's lodgings he called at the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, and two policemen were detailed to accompany him.

Culleton was found at the address he had given, and Sadie was with him. He was arrested, and in court he begged to be permitted to marry the girl. The girl signified her willingness to marry the prisoner, but Mr. Boice would not give his consent.

Sadie, who is a very plain-looking girl, was committed to the custody of the Gerry society pending the trial of Culleton.

DENIAL BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S SONS

No Antagonism for the Widow, No Consultation About a Will.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Lewis H. and Charles R. Douglass, sons of the late Frederick Douglass, authorize the publication of the following statement:

The statement telegraphed from Rochester, N. Y., to the morning papers of the country that there is, or has been, any antagonism between us and our father's wife, or his widow, at any time, is utterly false. That there has been any consultation with any one at any place or at any time in regard to any will of Frederick Douglass, our father, we have no knowledge.

We are absolutely unable to account for the statement made from Rochester. The man Lee, who says he is bound to secrecy by all parties, tells an untruth if he includes the undersigned in "all parties." We have had no conversation with him at any time in regard to our father's affairs. His statement is wholly unwarranted.

The statement was signed by the two sons of Frederick Douglass.

Mrs. Douglass, who continues to live in the cottage occupied by her late husband, with Mrs. Sprague, the married daughter of Mr. Douglass by his first wife, declared the story of undue influence to be absolutely groundless. The Douglass estate, it is estimated, will realize from $100,000 to $200,000, mostly in realty in Rochester, N. Y., and in this city. No will has yet been offered for probate.

For Passing Worthless Checks.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A man calling himself Dr. Arthur W. Brewster of Brooklyn, N. Y., is under arrest, charged with passing fraudulent checks on Brooklyn banks to the amount of about $250. The checks have been returned dishonored. Dr. Brewster arrived here about two weeks ago, and has since been living at a rapid pace. He is thirty-four years of age, claims to be a graduate of the Brooklyn Medical College, and, it is said, has wealthy parents. His victims are hotels and restaurant proprietors.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Memphis, Tenn., March 7.—Three hundred and ten negroes left Memphis this morning on a special train for Savannah. There they expect a steamship to carry them to Liberia. The negroes were gathered from Arkansas and Mississippi. The emigration craze is spreading in the Southern cotton countries.

Trenton, N. J., March 7.—Over three-fourths of the 700 employes in the woollen mills of Samuel K. Wilson quit work last night and this morning because their employer had not restored the second 10 per cent. reduction to which they were subjected last Summer.

Creswell, Mich., March 7.—The barn of John Conroy, Township Treasurer of East Fremont, was set on fire early this morning, presumably by thieves. During the excitement Conroy's house was entered and $1,200 stolen.

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 7.—On the fourteenth ballot Alfred Milnes of Coldwater was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, to succeed Julius Caesar Burrows, elected to the Senate.

Newark, N. J., March 7.—Gov. Werts today reprieved Henry Kohl for four weeks from March 21, the date set for his execution. Kohl killed his cousin, Joseph Preinel, in this city June 15 last.

Middleborough, Ky., March 7.—The Four Seasons Hotel has been bought by I. Untermeyer of New-York for $28,000. This hotel originally cost $1,500,000.

Augusta, Me., March 7.—The House today voted 79 to 54 in favor of the bill giving municipal suffrage to women.

MURDERER HILL OF SIDNEY BURIED

He Killed Robert Peaslee in 1886, but Was Never Sent to Prison.

SIDNEY, N. Y., March 7.—Samuel P. Hill, the defendant in the celebrated Peaslee-Hill murder case, was buried this afternoon from his late home, in this village. A malignant cancer was the direct cause of death.

Hill shot and killed Robert Peaslee in this village in September, 1886. The latter had alleged that Hill had uttered slanderous remarks about his mother. He jumped into Hill's wagon while the latter was driving in River Street and seized Hill by the throat. Hill shot Peaslee, killing him instantly.

Hill was twice tried in Delhi, and was convicted of manslaughter both times. He never served his sentence. After long litigation, in which the case went no less than three times to the Court of Appeals, the trial was finally abandoned. Hill was sixty-eight years old. He was born in Roxbury, and was a schoolmate of the late Jay Gould.

Readers of The Times who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold will

Confer a Favor

by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour . . . .

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Mozart, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Mozart";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Yucatan, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Curacao, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Salerno.")

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
A Series of Select Parties to
Europe
under personal escort will leave New-York during the season. Next Departure April 24 by S. S.
"MAJESTIC"
for tour of 100 days.
Everything strictly first-class.
Early application necessary.
Descriptive programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York;
Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, March 9.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 25, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, March 16. WARRIMOO, April 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, March 8
SEMINOLE.....Monday, March 11
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, March 13
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. R'y, Fla. & P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. & Fct. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN E. A. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R.
W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. P. C. & P. R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM
Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Fulda, Sat., June 22
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Fulda, Sat., May 25 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Saale, Sat., July 6
Havel, Tues., June 4 | Spree, Tues., July 9
NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers, New-York-Southampton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM
Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-screw Mail S. S. from N. Y. Saturdays.
1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Berlin....Mar. 13, 11 AM | Paris...April 17, 11 AM
Paris....Mar. 27, 11 AM | Berlin...April 24, 11 AM
Berlin....April 3, 11 AM | New-York, My. 1, 11 AM.
New-York, Ap. 10, 11 AM | Paris, May 8, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Belgenland, Mar. 13, 7 AM | Waesland...Ap. 10, 5 PM
Rhynland, Mar. 20, 1 PM | Friesland....Ap. 17, M.
Westland, Mar. 27, 4 PM | Rhynland, Apr. 24, 4 PM.
Noordland...Ap. 3, 11 AM | Belgen'd, Apr. 27, 7 AM
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 AM. | *Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM
Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 PM. | Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.
*Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 AM | *Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.
*Adriatic, April 3, noon. | *Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Mch. 9, 2 P.M. | Lucania, Mch. 23, 3 P.M.
Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M. | Etruria, Mch. 30, 8 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Mch. 16, 2 P. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Polrot..Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 23, 2 P.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First class, $160; second-class, $110.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Veendam, Saturday, March 9, 1:00 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, March 16, 1:00 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Past Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago, 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E.